PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE NEWEST AND MOST COMPLETELY GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,620—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1899.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th May.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	2903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5027	W. Whaler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellea	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 10, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,223	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
CHEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Colspollier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 23rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 20th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

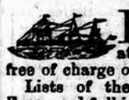
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1899. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months. Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "HORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	9th June.
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

INDIGESTION
the FORERUNNER of so MANY DISEASES can be EFFECTUALLY ERADICATED by THE USE of
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,
An unfailing Remedy for
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER & KINDRED COMPLAINTS.
PROMPT AND THOROUGH IN ACTION.
PERFECTLY SAFE TO TAKE
INVOLVING NO CHANGE IN DIET.
ENDORSED by innumerable Testimonials from Sufferers.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TABLE FURNITURE.
SUPERIOR
DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN CO.
Unapproachable for Quality and Finish.
TABLE CLOTHS AND SERVIETTES
Ready Dressed for Use.
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
EXTRA QUALITY.
ELECTRO-PLATE,
Imported from the leading Manufacturers in Sheffield, and London,
SPOONS AND FORKS, A SPECIALITY.
FINEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
TREACHER & Co. are SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated Cavendish Cutlery, which they can confidently recommend as superior in temper and quality and in general excellence.
IN IVORY AND L'AFRICAINE HANDLES.
STANDARD CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
Selected from the best English and Continental Houses.
TREACHER'S STANDARD GLASS WARE
CHINA AND GLASS FLOWER HOLDERS.
SPECIAL LISTS, WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS, SENT ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.
Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.
Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.
None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!
ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.
SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	Per box	14	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia	" 50	.....	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

					Cash. Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			.....	Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, orming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the bove on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN CASES OF OBSTINATE COUGH OR CHEST TROUBLE,
KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
WILL be found to provide a Remedy suited to the Palate of the most delicate invalid or child, yet retaining all the Nourishing and Curative powers of the FINEST NORWEGIAN OIL. BEING MOST PALATABLE, it can be taken by patients quite unable to digest the Oil. ALWAYS FRESHLY MADE. It is superior to the imported Emulsions now so prominently before the public.
Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DON'T BLUNDER ON
WHEN you feel low and OUT of Health and Spirits, BUT ASSIST NATURE to restore you by means of
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
A NERVINE TONIC which possesses unique RESTORATIVE and STRENGTHENING
properties. It is a combination of powerful nerve foods such as Phosphorus, Damiana and Coca; with other ingredients, and will do more to repair nervous waste in one week than any other remedy can accomplish in a month.
IT MAY always be relied upon as fresh and active, and is quite unlike any of the imported American or English remedies.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LARGEST
CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.
THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE
From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.
THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.
THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.
THE "KANGAROO" GENTS.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275
THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; inverted handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.
BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

INDIAN CIGARETTES.
THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO."
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded given in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES in 3 days when all others fail to cure. Sure cure for chronic effect, Boils and cures. For bottle Rs. 2. "FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. For bottle Rs. 2. Orders with remittance receive speedy attention. Apply to MANAGER, Gh. V. C. Works, Ramachar, Bangal.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Boarder, Oriental and other. House stands on its own grounds. With three minutes walk of Kurhaus Kochbrunnen Park. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

LIGHT READING
FOR
BOARD SHIP.

Contraband of War. By M. P. Shiel.
Paths of the Prudent. By J. S. Fletcher.
By Berwen Banks. By Allen Raine.
Comrades of the Black Cross. By Hume Nisbet.
Moonfleet. By J. M. Falkner.
Brotherhood of Kings. By Eustace and Meade.

Pharos the Egyptian. By Guy Boothby.
Round the World on a Wheel. By J. F. Fraser.

Athelstane ford. By Allan Upward.
One of the Grenvilles. By K. Lysaght.
Mary Unwin. By Alan St. Aubyn.
The Cruise of the Cachalot. By Frank T. Bullen.
The Measure of a Man. By E. L. Prescott.

Daughters of Babylon. By Wilson Barrett and R. S. Hichens

Things that have Happened. By Dorothea Gerard.
The Associate Hermits. By F. R. Stockton.
Gret chen. By Rita.
Off the High Road. By E. C. Price.
The Countess Tekla. By Robert Barr.
Great Porter Square. By B. L. Farjeon.
The Shellback. By Boyd.
The Plunder Pit. By J. K. Snowden.

A Marriage in China. By Mrs. A. Little.

REWARD OF RS. 100.

LOST TWO CURRENCY NOTES OF RS. 2,000.

PUBLIC are INFORMED that two currency Notes of Rs. 1000 each No. W—73-37616 W—73-12952 founder will be rewarded on returning to Mr. EBJEE COOMERSEY. Mandvi Mury Bazar.

EBJEE COOMERSEY,
Mandvi Mury Bazar.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

A TRIP ROUND the HARBOUR has been arranged for TUESDAY next, 23rd instant, a large Steamer capable of holding over 500, and lighted by Electricity, will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 9 P.M., returning about Midnight. Music and Light Refreshments will be provided.

Tickets inclusive Re. 1 each, may be had on early application to the

GENERAL SECRETARY,
32, Hornby Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RY. CO.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY 31st May 1899 for the supply of
500 TONS OF RANGOON, MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st June next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB.
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office Parel 18th May 1899.

THE PARSI MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th May 1899 at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the fourth year's report and Audited accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1898.
2. To elect members of the Managing Committee in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointments made in the Managing Committee.
4. To appoint auditors and to fix their remunerations.

By Order of the Managing Committee.

ASPUNDIARJI BURJORJI PUNTHAKI,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI CAWASJI PATELL has constructed TO SELL to my client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust inheritance possession, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his office No. 41, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the massuage and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Khetwady without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1119 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2:97 and 2081, new No. 9358, old Survey No. 824-827, and new Survey No. 6503, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under D Ward, No. 2078 (1) and 2078 (2), Street No. 96 and 2, and bounded on the North by the Khetwady Back Road, on the South by the property of Edulji Dorabji Saklatwalla, on the West by Khetwady 12th Lane, and on the East by Khetwady 11th Lane and which said premises are in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 18 day of May, 1899.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it, you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

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TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—Our Dispensing Department is under an expert pharmacist with many years experience in first class Houses.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., for a CARDER, SPINNER and MILL MANAGER.

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INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. So sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic coughs, too often the precursor of consumption.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1899.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

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will drink the
QUEEN'S HEALTH
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"P & O"

GREATER BRITAINS WHO FAVOUR A LIGHT BEER WILL DO SO IN THE

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Pilsener as the trade follows the Flag!

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From LORD CURZON down who drink it in Champagne will select

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SIEGFRIEDBRUCK.

BOARD (including soon and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., &c.,

1 double-barrelled central fire gun, by Bishop and Turner,
1 double-barrelled rifle, by Westley Richards.
1 double-barrelled gun, by Westley Richards.
1 banjo and one gitar.
40 cases, each 30 packets, carriage candles, 12 oz. 8 dr., 11 oz. 8 dr.
1 case 15,000 cigarettes.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Very handsome victoria, in very good order.
1 Second-hand strong dog-cart, in good order.
1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse, quite in harness.
1 Grey C. B. pony, quite in harness and saddle.
1 Roan waler mare 15 hands quite in harness and saddle.

Under instructions from the Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Billard Pier, Mody Bay, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., on behalf of the Receiver of Wrecks—

Tiller, tonies, prows casks, bags of wheat flour, bambo-mattings, plank, cocoanuts, timber, cummin seed (geera), wooden box containing one bundle of thread and 24 packets of fooicop paper, pieces of wood, mast, boxes of brown windsor soap, packets of fooiscap paper, pieces of rope, tins of kerosine oil, cases, of varnish tins, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. Bennett & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at The Islam Mills, Sopari Baug Road, Parel, the following Machines which are at present in good working order at the above-mentioned Mills.—

One Horizontal Engine of the following dimensions.—
Dia of H. P. Cylinder, 18 in.
" L. P. " 31-1-2 in.
Stroke, 4ft. 6 in.
Revolutions per minute, 33
Nominal horse power, 42
Ind: Horse power, 275
Boiler pressure, 130 lbs. per sq. in.
Another horizontal engine of the following dimensions:—
Dia of H. P. Cylinder, 14 in.
" L. P. 28 in.
Stroke, 4ft. 6in.
Revolutions per minute 41
Nominal horse power, 31
Ind: horse power, 121
Boiler pressure, 130 lbs. per sq. in.
5 Revolving flat cards 45in on wire by Hetherington & sons 1895
36 Roller & clearer cards 48 in on wire " "
1881
1 Drawing frame by Howard and Bullough 3 heads of deliveries
4 " " by Hetherington and Sons " "
1881
1 Slubbing frame 60 spindles by Platt Bros.
1 " " " by Howard and Bullough.
5 " " " by Hetherington and Sons.
1881
1 Intermediate frames 92 spindles each by Howard and Bullough
2 " " " by Hetherington and Sons
1 " " 86 " "
1881
3 Roving frames 120 spindles by John Tatham
2 " " " by Hetherington and Sons 1881
2 " " by W. Lancaster.
1 Pair of mules by John Tatham 1250 spindles.
1 Mule Machine by Platt Bros. 585 spindles.
60 Reels Iron Shaft 18 Reels Doubling.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite to Sassoon House, the very valuable and handsome mahogany, teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, drawing and bed room carpets, drawing-room and wall cabinets by Wilmbridge, drawing-room sofas, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, one richly carved blackwood four-post bedsteads, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, a complete set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case rich plated supergne and centre stands, two English clocks by McCabe and John Bennett, strike 1-4 1-2 and hours, in glass cases, 4, 6, 8, and 12-light hanging chandeliers, one iron fireproof safe, a large collection of valuable, choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, IRON AND OLD WOOD.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Prince's and Victoria Dock.

A quantity of sweepings, old wood and iron, &c., &c.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Nowroji Rustom Wadia Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware drawing-room suite lined with rich tapestry, English and Persian carpets, cabinets, wardrobes, and almyras with mirror glasses, iron and brass single and double bedsteads with spring cushions, handsome China and Japanese vases rich table ornaments, one sweet toned semi-grand piano by Soundy & Co., &c., etc., the property of C. G. Gino, Esq. Partner Ralli Brothers.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th May, 1899.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
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"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

MEN BEWARE

Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefited by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Parcel tins such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.
1 ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order.
1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in good order.
1 mahogany square piano by Maud.
1 revolver in case and 1 air gun.

By order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Moo-abhoy Adamjee and Sons, ex-s.s. Vindoboua—173-230, 7319-30, 2 cases press copy books.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of new and second-hand gent's and lady's bicycles.
1 Granville tricycle, in good order.
1 handsome brand new victoria, with spring cushion.
1 Persian mare, going in harness.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
1 light handsome landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIPPI CHAUL OR BALAJI SHAMSHET STREET.

By order of Mr. Baba Luxuman, the receiver appointed in suit No. 149 of 1897, and in pursuance of the order, dated the 15th day of December, 1898, in the said suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., the Equity of Redemption of Radkibai, widow and executrix of Raghavji Mohundas, the first defendant in the said suit, in the following immovable property, subject to the claim of Manji Currim, the mortgagee of the said property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, a portion of which admeasuring two kathis is fazendari land, belonging to Damodhur Mohunjee, and the remainder of which is Government freehold or pension and tax land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Balaji Shamshet Street, Shimpee Gully, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Borabay, and containing by admeasurement 233 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Balaji Shamsett Street, or Shimpee Gully, on or towards the east formerly by the house of Sadoba Dalas Tailor, and now by the house of Ramchandur Luxuman Dalas Tailor, on or towards the south by a public halalkore passage, and on or towards the west by the house of Dhanjee Khimji, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and Runchordas alias Narondas Tribhowandas Mody of the one part and the said Ladkibai of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavji, Attorneys for the receiver, or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mrs. Oates.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28 Tents Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, 1 grand piano by Ronisch, 1 sewing machine on stand, 1 ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, large size cooking stove, table ornaments, lamps etc., the property of E. W. FLOWER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, three days before the sale.

SALE OF 43 BALES GREEN YARN.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the China Mills Ld, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Devidut Sivdutrai:—

15 Bales each 400 lb. No. 10s. yarn.
13 Bales each 400 lb. No. 12s. yarn.
15 Bales each 260 lb. No

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPRRATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SOCIETY hopes to MOVE BACK into their OWN PREMISES on the ESPLANADE (next door to Watsons Hotel) about the 29th May, the EXACT DATE being hereafter notified.

This opportunity will then be taken to hold a SALE of OVERSEASON GOODS, REMNANTS and any DAMAGED GOODS that the move may bring to light or cause. The sale will last for the first week after the reopening of the Society's premises and will be OPEN to the PUBLIC, whether Members of the Society or not.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

ON FRIDAY, the nineteenth of May, 1899, in ADDITION to the usual Weekly Express Trains already notified, a SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL RUN from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, returning on HURSDAY, the 25th May 1899, for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below, namely :—

DOWN TRAIN. On FRIDAY, the 19TH MAY, 1899.		UP TRAIN. On THURSDAY, the 25TH MAY, 1899.	
	H. M.		H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arrl. 16-39	Lonauli	Dep. 7-45
Neral	Arrl. 16-39	Khandala	Arrl. 7-24
Do.	Dep. 16-44	Do.	Dep. 7-27
Khandala	Arrl. 18-16	Neral	Arrl. 8-52
Do.	Dep. 18-19	Do.	Dep. 8-55
Lonauli	Arrl. 18-31	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arrl. 10-10

ORDINARY FARES will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 15th of May, 1899.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ...	12,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS ...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfe in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Account.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 Bns. }	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial	{ 10,000	{ 100	{ 100	{ 8 p.c.	105
Bank of India.	{ 15,000	}	{ 75	}	
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	220	220	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Sreuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	10
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs18	220
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25-4-80	800
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Gurmukhoy and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	370
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khanguim	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahimapura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	500	125	125	dvd Rs 5	574
Motisuli Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs30	397½
Muncher M	100	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales.	100	500	0	20	350
Shapapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	3½	340x1
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	1,000	750	20	365
Sirab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	210
Volkart	..	000		Rs7 5	1100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,187	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	335
Arungabad S. & M Co., Ld.	612	1,000	1,000	50	1,090
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	371	60	al	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	467
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,039
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,960xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	585
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	750xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	21	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Curmukhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.6	805
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	251
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	20	470
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	750
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	165
Jeewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	895
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	00xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Loopold	2,000	100	103	dvd Rs. 5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	33	675
Lakmidass Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	885
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	3,400	500	570	15 pr ct.	...
Manookjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	228½
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.,	300	100	118	dvd Rs.10	90
Amraoti	6,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Managon	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,750
Morarji Goculdas Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa. 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	275
Oriental	5,725	625	4 25	dvd Nil	145
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	900
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	695
Ripon Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs10	900
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	660
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,830
Standerdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dv 8 12	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.22½	625
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.22	312xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	350
Venkhunker Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R.	
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	215	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	500	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	500	500	50	4 pr. ct.	475

THE Madras Government recently enquired of the Government of India whether it was the intention of Government to exclude members of the Temporary Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department from the benefits of the Postal Insurance Scheme, and requested that the scope of the Fund might be enlarged so as to render such subordinates eligible to partake of the benefits offered by the scheme. The Government of India replied that it would sanction the admission of Temporary Engineers and Temporary Upper Subordinates of the P. W. Department to the privileges of the Postal Insurance scheme on the condition that a certificate was granted by the Chief Engineer in each case declaring the person eligible on these terms. The certificate should not be granted to men entertained only on an emergency, or for any special work likely to be for a short time only, but to those who are taken on for the purpose of supplementing the regular establishment, and the duration of whose appointment will ordinarily or probably be continuous.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m., High water, 0-12m., 5-11a. Low water, 0-35m., 6-0a.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 5th instant, due to arrive, 7 a.m.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Tourists' Cycling Club dance, Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 9 p.m. (Bombay time).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Othello entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Hiroshima Maru, Brahmani and Goa left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Mon Clair and Ile-de-la-Reunion left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from yesterday the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule No. 6, viz., Is. 3 3-4d. per rupee.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m., to-morrow.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April last was 2,418, daily average 81, and the total of new admissions 1,127—Parsis 769, Hindus 270, and other castes 88. The number of children vaccinated was 38.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Hussein Moosaji, a dealer in firewood, has reported to the police that, on the 27th ultimo, he entrusted firewood, of the value of Rs. 450, to a boatman, of Jabulpore, for conveying it to Bandora. But when the complainant went to Bandora to receive back his property, he could find no trace of the accused. The complainant subsequently learnt that the accused had sold the firewood to a merchant at Mazagonland absconded.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.—We learn that at the suggestion of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, the Persian Vice-Consul and managing trustee of the Cowasjee Byramjee Atashbeheram, has arranged to have a public thanksgiving *Jassan* ceremony performed on the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m., at the Cowasjee Byramjee Atashbeheram (Parsee Church) at the Queen's Road, in honour of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India's 81st Birthday anniversary, in which all the members of the Parsee community are cordially invited to take part.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, an inquest was held at the G. T. Hospital, on view of the body of Rama Gunnoo, a Hindu lad, aged eighteen years. The deceased was a domestic servant of Dr. F. Ferreira, who lived at Girgaum. On Wednesday morning, the sound of an explosion was heard from the doctor's house, and it was found that a tin, containing French polish, had exploded, Rama, who was alone in the house at the time, was discovered to have been severely burnt all over his body, and was immediately taken to the Goculdas Hospital, where he died in the afternoon from the effects of the injuries he had received. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

HEMP POISONING.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending upon the death of Chotoo, a mendicant. The deceased was, on Wednesday, found lying on the Kumbharwada Road in an unconscious condition, and was in consequence removed by the police to the above hospital for treatment, where he died soon after. He was in the habit of smoking *ganja*, and the medical evidence was to the effect that his death was due to Indian hemp poisoning. The verdict of the Jury was that the deceased had committed suicide by taking Indian hemp.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—Mr. Sanders-Slater, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, sentenced a Mahomedan woman, named Rabbia Bai, to two years' rigorous imprisonment on conviction of a charge of kidnapping a minor, named Sakina, a girl, about eleven years of age, from the lawful guardianship of her parents at Porebunder. Having brought the girl to Bombay, the accused kept her in a room in Kolsa Mohalla under lock and key. The girl's brother, who lived in Bombay, on hearing of the occurrence, took his sister away from the accused's room. The latter, on finding the girl in a pan-sopari shop, a few days later, caught hold of her hand and was going forcibly to take her back to her place, when the girl's brother arrived opportunely and made over the accused to the police. The accused had been convicted of a similar offence before, and had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says :—Mr. Mohsin B. Tayabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, left, a few days ago, for Matheran where he remains until the monsoon sets in. Mr. Keshow Vithal Pardhan has been appointed vice-president of the Taluka Local Board, Moorbad, in the Thana District. Mr. Bhowrao, Inspector of Forests, Thana, is transferred to Shapoor.—The Inspector of the Thana Municipality made complaints in the Court of the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, against several house-owners who have not paid the necessary municipal taxes due on the 31st of March last.—Mr. Waman Appaji Gupte, who was recommunicated by his co-religionists for attending a widow marriage ceremony at Bombay, some time ago, was admitted into the Chandraseniya Kayasth Parbhoo community of Thana, on Thursday last, by the direction of Shastri Nanoo Bhatji Acharya of Kirvere, after the former's having undergone the necessary Pryaschit.—Mr. H. Pogson, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, who was on a tour of inspection of police on Shri Ghaut, in the Petha of Mokhada, returned to Thana on Monday last.

BREACH OF MUNICIPAL ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sorabji Pestonji Master, Superintendent of the License Department, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted Mahadevji Gheliabhai and other dealers in hay for having stored pressed stacks of hay on Arthur Road without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defendants. He submitted on behalf of the defence that the offence was committed in ignorance of the law. Mr. Velinker asked the Court to grant his clients two months' time to enable them to clear the hay, the quantity of which amounted to nearly twelve thousand bales. Mr. Master said that the accused had persisted in stacking hay even after they were served with summons. The hay was stored so near the railway line as to become a source of positive danger to the public, inasmuch as in the case of fire the railway lines were likely to be blocked up. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 20 each, and ordered them to remove the hay as early as possible. He further observed that in the event of the accused failing to carry out his order he would inflict a daily penalty under section 472 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

A FALSE AND VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—At the Esplande Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Luxmibai, a Maratha woman, charged a gastaman, named Balkrishna Raghunath, with criminal misappropriation, and criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain furniture and household utensils of the alleged value of Rs. 300, Mr. Velinker appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Vijayker for the defence. It appeared that about three years' ago, when the plague first broke out in Bombay, complainant went to her native-country, Goa, placing her property in the room and in charge of the accused and promising to pay him a portion of the rent of his room on her return to this city. At the time of her going, the landlord came and demanded the balance of rent which the complainant owed him for another room which had been in her occupation. She transferred the debt to the accused, saying that the latter would pay it for her. On her return to Bombay lately, she demanded of the accused the property she had entrusted to him ; and on the latter demanding the promised rent, she denied her liability and sent him a notice to deliver to the property. She subsequently sent Rs. 30 to the accused for the rent which were refused as insufficient. The accused afterwards called in a coppersmith ; and in the presence of the complainant, sold off the utensils for an aggregate sum of Rs. 46. The Magistrate was of opinon that the complainant had failed to prove her case, which was dismissed ; and the complainant was fined Rs. 25, which were, on recovery, to be awarded to the accused for the false and vexatious charge brought against him.

"THIEVES! POLICE! MURDER!" are the blood-curdling cries which are sometimes heard in the silent watches of the night coming from the bed of some unfortunate sufferer from what is termed a disordered liver, or dyspepsia. Horrible nightmares are a common feature of these complaints, and the lives of the victims become a burden to them in consequence. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous for the cures they have wrought in such cases, because they act directly upon the liver. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to that organ, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed ; a cure will soon follow. The Pills are also the best known antidotes for want of appetite, nausea and flatulency.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark :—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 9th May :—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd May 1899 reporting that the yearly contract with Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy for the docking and undocking of vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock expired on 31st March last, and proposing that it be renewed on the same terms and conditions for another year, as the work has been carried on in a satisfactory manner and he does not consider there is any chance of better terms being obtained at the present time.

Submitted letter from Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy addressed to the Engineer, dated 3rd May 1899, saying that he is willing to renew the contract for another year.

A memorandum of the alterations to be made in the Schedule of the Contract, respecting the minimum and night charges so as to bring the Schedule into conformity with the actual practice, having been furnished to each Trustee with the Agenda, was not read.

Resolution.—The contract may be renewed to Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy for another year, the Schedule of rates being modified so as to bring it into conformity with the actual practice as regards minimum and night work charges.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 4th May 1899, forwarding for approval the plan of the foundation of the building to be erected on plot No. 33, Apollo Reclamation, revised as directed in the Trustees' Resolution quoted above, and requesting permission to proceed with the foundations.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th May 1899 reporting that the revised plan shows the building reduced to the width of the plot, that the position of the porch has been moved from the north side to the north-west corner and a passage to the staircase made along the north side of the building, that the overhanging nahanis for servants have been done away with and that otherwise the plan is similar to the former one and to those sanctioned for plots Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30, and recommending that the plans be approved subject to all Municipal requirements being fulfilled and to the conditions laid down in the aforesaid resolution.

Submitted the revised plan above referred to.

Resolution.—The plan of the foundation of the building on plot No. 33 is approved, subject to the following conditions :—(*a*) Space occupied by verandahs on the East and West oriels and detached water closets to be charged at full rates. (*b*) No part of the superstructure should be commenced until the plans showing the elevations have been approved. (*c*) All Municipal requirements should be complied with.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 4th April 1899, applying, for a lease of plot No. 3, on Apollo Reclamation for the erection thereon of a house or shop of one or two or more stories whenever convenient to their client, the design to be in harmony with its surroundings, and subject to the approval of the Trustees and the rent on the plot to run from 1st July 1899.

Read report from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th April 1899, saying, that Mr. Burke wished to see plot No. 3 unbuilt upon if the lessee on the one side would take up half the plot and leave it vacant, and the lessee on the other side would do the same, that the latter declined to take half the plot unless he could get it rent free and negotiations then fell through.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th April 1899, reporting that in his opinion if any building is to be erected on plot No. 3, it should be of four floors, the same height as the other buildings on Merewether Road, that if a lower building be erected it will spoil the appearance of the road as will be apparent on a reference to the model exhibited in the Board room, and recommending that the plot which only measures 45 feet in width including the garden space be not let for building purposes but be given as garden space to the lessees of the adjoining plots on condition that it be properly fenced and trees be planted.

Submitted note by the Secretary, dated 4th May 1899, saying that it was originally intended that plot No. 3 should be occupied by a building, but a building on this plot would practically fill up the whole space between the high houses standing to the North and South of it as the narrow gullies which would separate it from them would be of comparatively small value for ventilation, that Mr. Burke was therefore reluctant to carry out the original intention especially as the Hotel, which was sanctioned after the sites on the Merewether Road were laid out, will present an unbroken line to the East of this part of the Apollo Reclamation, that the lessee of the North plot is, however, very anxious to prevent any building being erected on the plot which would interfere with the comfort of the tenants of his house by blocking out light and air from the South, and has applied for the lease of it with the intention of building a house of one or two storeys only, sufficient to pay the ground rent, that he wishes, however, to be free to build to the height of the building if he chooses so to do, which is objectionable because, although the present lessee may not add to the height of the house his assignee may do so so that the offer does not, therefore, appear to be acceptable, that the building site for which rent will be charged measures (80'×40') about 355 5-9 square yards and the rents will per annum—for first 10 years amount to Rs. 355-3-11 ; for next 10 years amount to Rs. 444-7-1 ; and for remaining 30 years amount to Rs. 622-3-7 and that the present value of the plot at these rates at 3 1-2 per cent., Rs. 40-42, being the price per square yard, is Rs. 14,349-1-7.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 5th May 1899, saying that it would be well to keep this site open for the present, that Messrs. Gostling and Morris be informed that the Trustees are not at present prepared to entertain their application, that when all the surrounding plots are built on it will be possible to decide whether this plot should be kept open or not, and expressing the opinion that it would be better to wait some time before deciding.

Read minutes of members of the Land Committee concurring with the Chairman's recommendations.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Read letter from Captain Henry W. Fleet, R.N., Senior Naval Officer, H.M.S. "Magdala" at Bombay, dated 29th April 1899, addressed to the Port Officer, enquiring whether accommodation will be available in the Prince's Dock for H. M. S. "Magdala" and the hulk "Tenasserim" during the approaching monsoon as on previous occasions, and saying that he does not want the above ships to go into Dock before about the end of next month.

Read Trustees' Resolution No. 149, dated 26th April 1898, regarding the berthing of the vessels in question in the Wet Docks during S.-W. monsoon, last year.

Resolution.—The Port Officer should be requested to arrange to make H berth in Prince's Dock available for H. M. S. Magdala and Tenasserim, on the same terms as in Trustees' Resolution No. 149, dated 26th April 1898.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th May 1899, reporting that the Light House tender "Blue Bell" went ashore on the rocks at the N.-W. corner of Kennery Island, about 10 p.m., on the night of the 4th instant, when conveying stores to the Light House and has become a total wreck, but that no lives were lost, that salvage operations are now in hand and the spars, sails, rigging, &c., have been recovered as well as some of the planking of the sides and deck and that he is making a careful enquiry into the cause of the accident.

The Secretary reported that the "Blue Bell" was built in the Trustees' workshops in 1890-91 at the total cost of Rs. 6,930, which was debited to Port Funds, and that the sum standing to her credit in the Fund for replacement of Vessels, General Account, on 31st March last, was Rs. 6,300, which amount is available for her replacement.

Resolution.—The further report of the Engineer will be awaited.

Read letter from the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 28th April 1899, saying that his Committee have been in correspondence with the Cotton Trade Association on the subject of the Coton Shelters at Colaba, informing them of the Committee's proposal to insert, from next season, a clause in all policies covering cotton on the Greens at Colaba to the effect that Cotton lying within, 150 feet of any hut or other erection built of bamboos matting or other inflammable materials would not be covered ; that the Cotton Trade Association object to this clause on certain grounds, saying, however, that if the Fire Insurance Agents can arrange with the Port Trust, the Colaba Land and Mill Company and Government to take steps to prevent any but iron and or wood and tiled huts being erected, they would approve of the scheme and give it their support, and enquiring whether the Trustees, having the support of the Trade Association, would pass a regulation forbidding the erection of the shelters complained of ; that the Fire Insurance Association would be prepared to instruct its members to insert the following clause in all policies covering cotton on the Greens :—"If any watchman's hut or other erection bulls of bamboos and mats or other kutcha construction be placed on the Jaitha to which this insurance applies, this policy will be null and void." And that if the Association brings into force a clause such as that above mentioned, whether they can count on the Trustees' support to the extent of their refusing to allow the erection on their land of the shelters complained of.

Resolution.—The Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents should be informed that before taking any steps in the matter, the Trustees would be glad to be favored with the views of the Committee of the Bombay Cotton Exchange on these proposals.

Read letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Municipality, No. D-9569, dated 9th December 1897, stating that the following premises at Colaba are unprovided with proper drainage arrangements and require to be connected to the street sewers and asking that plans may be prepared and submitted of whatever drainage arrangements the Trustees may propose to execute :—

Schedule of buildings.—Item 1—Port Trust Nos. 176, 177 and 178—Dwelling House, Upper Colaba. Item 2—Port Trust No. 159—Assistant Light Housekeepers' quarters, Sassoon Dock : Port Trust No. 161—Residence in Gate House, Sassoon Dock ; Port Trust No. 174—Traffic Inspector's quarters, Sassoon Dock. Item 3—Port Trust No. 170—Troop-shed, Sassoon Dock. Item

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JESSAMINE.
" LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

ESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 55 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

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Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of he Medical profession on application to—

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Wholesale Agent in India for

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

London, Liverpool and Bristol.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

At yesterday's weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were Rs. 18,90,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 4,30,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,30,000 to Madras. Of Telegraphic Transfers there were Rs. 6,50,000 allotted to Bombay, and Rs. 600,000 to Madras. The rate obtained for the Bills was 1s. 3 31-32d., at which the tenders were accepted to the extent of 10 per cent; and that for the Transfers, 1s. 4d., 10 per cent of the tenders thereat being accepted. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Linseed was quoted at 36 3-8s. per 416lbs. April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 14,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. Prices were without change. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 6 1-4 cents per lb. August Futures were 4 points higher, at 5·93 cents per lb., and December 5 points, at 5·98 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the arrivals to date give the following comparison with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Wednesday's Receipts...	7,000	5,600	1,800
Four days' Do.	37,000	26,400	13,800
Since 1st September ...	7,935,000	8,290,700	6,530,300

Locally, the Cotton market is steady in tone. Exporters bought 1,300 bales; and the Mills, 3,900 bales. The quotation for "good" Bhownugger, for May delivery, was Re. 1 higher, at Rs. 124 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The tone of these markets is dull; prices are 1 anna per cent. lower for the former.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	9,947 bales.
Wheat.....	33,325 cwts.
Linseed	10,323 "
Rapeseed	11,142 "
Gingellyseed	1,174 "
Poppyseed	10,830 "
Castorseed	3,204 "
Rice.....	16,718 "

EXCHANGE opened quieter this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A little was reported done in the former, but Bills at 3 months' sight soon became saleable at 1s. 4 3-32d, at which a moderate amount was placed. Bankwire then receded to 1s. 3 15-16d.; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16 to 1s, 3 31-32d. perRe
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-32d. "
Francs	1·09 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates declined 1-16 per cent to-day, to 101 7-16 and 101 1-2 for Money and Account respectively for 3 1-2 per cents.

SHARES.—Mahaluxmee Mill are Rs. 15 lower; and Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 higher. Port Canning Company are Rs. 2 1-2 more; and Treacher and Company Rs. 7 1-2 less.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H M S Assaye Captain O U Coates, sailed on Wednesday evening for Muscat.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Tientsin, 2,555 tons, Captain G Weston, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Moje, with a general cargo of coal.

THE steamer Wardha, 2,553 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta April 27th, with a general cargo, and Mr Lamont and 1 deck passenger.

THE steamer Ile de la Reunion, 2,233 tons, Captain Pierce, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs Haliday, Lieut R Scions, Lieut J F Barlow, Lt Qr-Mr D A Wallbuch, Mr and Mrs Douglas Mr and Mrs Smith and child and Mr Dennis.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain G Jacob sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sub-Conductor H F Scott and infant, Mr Vithal Tatoba, wife and child, Mr Appa Swamy Pillay, wife and 6 children, Mr and Mrs Joseph and child, one Parsee gentleman and 230 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,347 tons, Captain B J Rogers, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hull April 15th with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Watt and 5 children, Mrs Holdin and 5 children, Mrs Lawton and 3 children. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 983 tons, Captain P H Martyr, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General Sir W Galbraith, Col Mayne, Capt Sadds, Mrs Forges and infant, Mr J Beck, Mr J Keggan, Mrs A Martin, one native officer, 2 Arabs, and 140 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Othello s	Rogers	Hull, April 15.
	Tientsin s	Weston	Moji, April 23.
18	Wardha s	Anderson.....	Calcutta, April 27.
	Pemba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	H M S Assaye	Coates	Muscat.
18	Hiroshima Maru s.	Yoshizawa ..	China and Japan.
	Kilwa s	MacLean.....	Persian Gulf.
	Nairung s	Bullock.....	Calcutta.
	Ile de la Reunion s	Pierce	Havre.
	Goa s	Jacob	Zanzibar.

The steamer Othello, for Hull via Karachi, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—32 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co; 60 bales wool Heerjee Mahomed; 40 bales wool Govindji Vulubdas; 30 bales wool R Amchun; 53 bales wool Nagji Nanji; 2 tons and 1 cwt linseed oil cake The New Mofussil Co; 2010 cwt myrabollams Wagji Bucher; 32 bales wool M Damodhur; 14 bales wool Wagji Vulubdas.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 bales skins Haji Mahomed Abba

Caithness—7 cases brassware L B Bhootwala; 53 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 135 bales hemp Forbes Forbes and Co; 225 cwt olibanum Mahomed Jaffer Joomabhoy and Co; 33 bales skins and hides Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Samos s—2000 cwt rapeseed Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy; 10,003 cwt rapeseeds, 800 cwt linseeds Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed 2301 cwt poppyseeds Megjee Vulubdas; 4,424 cwt linseed 6,000 cwt poppyseeds David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co; 12,000 cwt poppyseed Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton E Shimer and Co; 1,299 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 4002 cwt poppyseed 6000 cwt rapeseeds 2,000 cwt linseed Dharsee Nanji and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Munsee Lukhumsee; 922 cwt bone meal Rahimbhoy Fazul; 1000 cwt poppyseed Finlay Muir and Co; 1000 cwt poppyseed Sunday and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed Nansee Khatrao and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Caithness—4000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 44 cwt gum Meghji Mooljt and Co; 2000 cwt bone meal Croft Mody and Co; 155 cwt manure H Fazul.

Johannesburger s—1000 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschcek and Co; 2 bales woollen carpet King King and Co; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1 case Indian cigars and 1 case Indian tea W H Nobel and Co; 1811 lbs bristles Steiner Hegerle and Co.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,584	1,10,601	78 59,017
Total for 18 weeks...	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,601	83,29,017
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,656	3,66,912	9,855	4,99,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do. ..	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300
Decrease for the week..... Rs.				24,439
Increase to date				2,82,717

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DEEDES—May 9, at Madron, Penzance, England, the wife of Walter G Deedes, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GRANT—April 20, at Hollywood, South Kensington, Major-Genl Charles Grant (retired), late 2nd Bombay Cavalry, formerly Political Agent, Muscat, Persian Gulf, in his 61st year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MOULDS—NORRIS—May 11, at the Union Church, Cotacamund, by the Rev Stephen Organe, Arthur James, fourth son of William Moulds, Esq. of Woodlands, Uraltilla, South Australia, to Frances Burdett (Birdie), the only daughter of Mr H Grey Norris, of Poona.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1899.

THE Peace Conference assembled yesterday at the Hague, to consider the possibility of giving effect to the humanitarian sentiments set forth in the Czar's famous Rescript. All the Powers—including Turkey and even Bulgaria—have sent plenipotentiaries. Everyone is agreed that the purpose in view is worthy of its high origin and that its realisation would be an incalculable boon to the whole civilised world. But sad to say, no one competent to form an opinion on the hard facts of the present situation indulges anything beyond the faintest hope that the deliberations of the distinguished representatives of the most enlightened States will diminish the burdens which all have then have to support, the poorest and the weakest, as well as the strong and the prosperous. The reasons for this desponding conclusion have been set forth with lucidity and irrefutable logic by Count Tolstoi himself, whose gospel is that it is wrong for a man or a State to take arms even in self-defence. He looks forward to the day, still far distant, when all self-respecting religious men will refuse to wear a silly uniform and allow men of no morality to drill them into machines to murder people who never did them any harm. Then war will die out for want of soldiers to fight, and Peace will descend from Heaven to bless the tranquil earth. That ideal is not even in sight just at present, and there is only too much reason to fear that the beautiful vision of an arrest of armaments as a first step to general disarmament is equally unattainable. It is stated on apparently good authority, that the Emperor Nicholas himself now shares that opinion, and that his Imperial Majesty would be content with something far short of the original conception. The hope now is that the nations may agree to submit disputes for arbitration before resorting to the *ultima ratio regum*. But the proposals for an Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, that seemed such a simple matter in the first fervour of fraternisation last year, came to nothing, the Americans declaring that nothing would induce them to submit any question affecting the national territory or the national honour to the arbitration of third parties. Not all the charm and sweet reasonableness of the late Lord Herschell, could induce the American Commissioners to agree to a rational adjustment of outstanding differences between the States and Canada. The Conferences were perforce adjourned six months ago, and are now definitively abandoned, there being no prospect of a settlement being arrived at by negotiation. The real hitch was that the State's representatives insisted that three out of the five arbitrators should be Americans, the fifth not, as has hitherto been the case, to be a European sovereign or legist. If two branches of the same race cannot agree on such simple points, there is little probability that Russia and Great Britain, France and Germany, or say Spain and the United States, will consent to bury their mutual suspicions and submit their differences to a tribunal that may decide adversely. Russia certainly has no illusions as to the outcome of the Peace Conference. Since it was broached she has added some quarter of a million to the strength of her standing army, and begun to remodel her artillery. The Kaiser has demanded a considerable annual increment to the strength of his army annually for the next five years. All the Powers, even exhausted Italy, are adding to the number of their commerce-destroyers and other instruments of naval war. It will be interesting to see how Baron de Staal, the accomplished Russian diplomatist who presides at the Conference, will explain that all this furthers the cause of peace, and retrenchment that his august Master has so much at heart.

THE retired British officers, colonels and captains, apprehended at Johannesburg became non-commissioned officers as the day wore on, and now we are informed that they are only civilians and absolute nobodies. These nobodies, however, have been remanded on the capital charge of enrolling some two thousand men in the Golden City, intending to arm them in Natal and on a given signal to return with them and seize Johannesburg. They were apparently somewhat ambitious nobodies, and it is pretty certain that they were not absolutely penniless. When Colonel Rhodes with his commander was enrolling and embattling thousands of men at a pound a day in 1895, the Chartered Company honoured his cheques to a considerable amount. After the fiasco Mr. Cecil Rhodes liquidated the liability thus incurred with a cheque for £251,000. It will be interesting to learn, as no doubt we shall soon, what was the daily pay promised to the patriotic two thousand by the mysterious seven, who were not colonels, though they apparently gave themselves out for such—and were not even Sergeants Whatisnames, like the humble heroes who taught Pharoah to stand upon his feet and play the game. It would be futile to ask even two thousand loafers to enlist in a treasonable enterprise without money to pay them a living wage, to say nothing of the not inconsiderable sums required to store arms of precision in the British Colony of Natal, ready for immediate use when the expected signal is given. Where did that money come from? Who was to give the signal? Judging from a mysterious telegram in the *Times*—which is singularly well informed about all these South African imbroglios—the signal was expected from London. "Johannesburg," the British public were informed at the end of April, "is awaiting anxiously the decision of the Imperial Government." Which, being interpreted, means that certain people in Johannesburg were as anxious two or three weeks ago to know what Mr. Chamberlain was really going to do, as the same or other persons were to know his possible attitude when the Jameson raid was in contemplation. Seditious meetings would be suppressed under a law borrowed from the Irish Crimes Act; and the conspirators, who were pardoned in 1896 on condition that they should take no part in the organisation of civil war in the Transvaal thenceforth are held to their promise: "It is difficult for the public to express their sentiments. Meetings are suppressed; the natural leaders are still pledged to silence; correspondence is rendered difficult by the censorship"—which this ingenious correspondent knows how to evade—"and individuals are afraid of reaping the consequences of another failure." This naive confession that the men who were pardoned three years ago were contemplating another rising, but were afraid of the consequences of being caught in the act, is followed by a discreet intimation that a signal from London would infuse heart into the timid and minimise the chances of failure: "A signal giving encouragment would rally all classes and nationalities. Everything indicates that Pretoria would yield to pressure." Moreover, there was the dire possibility that the proposals made by the Transvaal to the moderate and responsible elements in Johannesburg would be accepted, and there would be an end of any chance of further fishing in troubled waters: "If the opportunity is missed the capitalists will almost certainly make peace with the Government, at the expense, *possibly*, of Imperial interests and without regard for other sections of the community." To avert such a calamity as a peace that might "possibly" be adverse to Imperial interests, all that was required was "a signal giving encouragement." The signal was obviously expected to come from London. Who was to give it? What was it to be? It may have been the wave of a lady's pocket handkerchief. Just before Dr. Jameson set out on his adventurous ride, a telegram was sent under the sea by a certain lady correspondent, who informed the concerned that persons in a position to understand such matters were anxious that there should be no delay, which might give time for the intervention of Continental Powers. When inquiries were made for the original of that particular telegram and those of the telegrams immediately preceding and following, they were not forthcoming. Mr. Rhodes' solicitor declined to produce them. And so the South African Commission ended like the Raid in a fiasco, having failed to effect the purpose which was set before it. We see the result in the recrudescence of the methods and manœuvres which ended so discreditably at Krugersdorf and in the Police Courts three short years since. Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, has very naturally expressed his regret that men masquerading as Colonel Lloyd Nicholls, Captain George Patterson, and the rest, should have taken so outrageous a course at a time when there was a prospect of a friendly understanding. President Kruger, who shows a certain natural dignity on such occasions, courteously expressed his unwillingness to believe that British officers were concerned until absolute proof were forthcoming. Everyone will concur in the hope that neither this untoward incident—nor the criminal intrigues indicated in the telegram to the *Times*—will be permitted to interfere with the meeting between the President of the South African Republic and Sir Alfred Milner, to arrange differences and restore the confidence, so rudely shaken.

THE decrease in plague is very evident in this week's Bombay Municipal mortuary statistics. The total has dropped from 1,277 to 1,047, though it may be well to mention that a fortnight ago the total deaths only reached 1,099. Mandvie, which district has been so severely afflicted, has lost the unenviable pride of place, which is taken by Umarkadi, where 26 fatal cases occurred. Khumbharwada comes next with 21, Mahim and Worli following closely. Byculla is another district which has suffered grievously, and it is pleasing to note the very great improvement which is denoted by a decrease of 11. Upper Colaba now joins with Southern Fort in being free from the epidemic, and throughout signs are not wanting to show it is disappearing. In many of the districts the number of fatal cases does not reach double figures. Remittent fever claims 90 victims, while there were no less than 114 deaths due to phthisis. Deaths due to nervous debility, measles, and diarrhœa continue to be virulent, and the cases of dysentery numbered 31. The mofussil returns are also indicative of a continued improvement. In Thana district there were only 56 indigenous cases and 49 deaths as against 105 and 78 the previous week, while at Nasik there is statistical evidence of the decrease of the plague. Heavy rain was experienced during the week, and the evicts of several villages left their health camps and returned home. In Satara an unaccountable rise is reported, the indigenous cases and deaths going up from 30 and 24 to 78 and 62, respectively. The reason assigned is the infection of two other villages. In Belgaum district the village of Dholgarwadi was reinfected, and the place was promptly evacuated. A single case occurred at Bagewadi, in the Bijapur district, on May 2nd, the place having enjoyed an immunity from plague since March 31st. An increase is recorded concerning Hyderabad town, although the rest of the district is not infected. Cutch, which has had a heavy visitation, is improving. The outbreak at Bhuj, a village in this district, has been traced to the discovery of several dead rats in a block of buildings. Satisfactory decreases are reported from Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country states, but in Karachi the plague is about the same The Marwaris have suffered severely, and among the cases some deaths were traced as being due to clothes and bedding surreptitiously obtained from persons who had died of plague. In Dharwar district the epidemic is subsiding. The total number of persons inoculated at Hubli up to date is 44,236, including 38,603 second inoculations. At Dharwar 20,978 inoculations have been performed, of which number 13,711 were double inoculations, while at Gadag 23,385 persons have been inoculated, 20,520 having submitted themselves twice for the operation and 21 three times.

THE practice of train-wrecking is happily not of common occurrence in India, but the shocking outrage perpetrated on the B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday, proves there are men deliberately planning in this country who are capable of such acts. From the information published in another column it will be seen the plot was carefully thought out and executed with calculating cruelty. About a couple of miles from Palghur station a number of fish-plates which are used to connect the metal lengths, were unbolted, and as a result the passenger train from Ahmedabad was derailed, two passengers being killed and nine more or less seriously injured. The disaster might have been more destructive, but for the presence of mind of engine driver O'Brien, who pulled his train up with promptitude, and so saved it from dashing over into a deep culvert. Had the train not come to a standstill at once nothing could have saved it from being precipitated into the depths below. The accident happened in the early hours of the morning, and the darkness, together with the fact that most of the passengers were asleep, added considerably to the terror and confusion. The Company acted promptly in sending assistance, and Dr. Dalal, on plague duty at Palghur, fortunately was able to render surgical aid to the wounded. One unfortunate victim—a sepoy in the 9th Bombay Infantry—had his leg amputated at Palghur station. The wounded were conveyed to Bombay within seven hours of the accident, and sent to the J. J. Hospital. On the way thither the sepoy and another man expired. The perpetrators of the outrage are thought to have been platelayers, but the unscrewing of a few nuts does not require much technical knowledge. The police it may be hoped will succeed in bringing the perpetrators to justice.

THE misgivings as to the punctuality of the monsoon entertained in many quarters, and shared by the Meteorological Department, have been set at rest by the telegram received by Messrs. McKinnon Mackenzie that it has burst at Colombo. According to the usual calculation we may now expect its advent here in the first week of June. There was a not unreasonable fear that the unusual atmospheric disturbances early in May, accompanied by heavy rain—pretty general throughout the country and considerably reducing the temperature—would delay the monsoon. Doubts on this score were scarcely set at rest by a sudden return of normal conditions in Northern India, when the heat became seasonable and even excessive there when the announcement of a heavy fall of snow beyond the frontier, blocking the passes, gave renewed cause for anxiety. Still there were symptoms along the Western Ghauts which seemed to presage an early monsoon. A strong south-west wind has been blowing pretty steadily throughout the present month, bringing with it masses of clouds and great electrical disturbance. The humidity has been so great that the ghauts for a fortnight past have put off their sombre livery of burnt umber and donned the bright and restful green which is usually reserved for the monsoon months. Trees, shrubs and bulbs were profited by the unwonted humidity following on several days rain in early May.

THE preliminary information regarding the Irrigation operations during the year 1898-99 in respect of new works in the Deccan and Gujarat has just been issued. The total area applied for kharif is 51,951 acres, while for rabi the acreage is 44,708, the figures for 1897-98 being 58,162 and 51,471, respectively. The actual area irrigated is not known. Owing to a seasonable rainfall the year's operations show a decrease when compared with the previous year, both under kharif and rabi, but it is satisfactory to note that the total area is nearly the same as in 1896-97, and it is hoped that the irrigation will not fall below that year's figures—1,18,004. The principal increases in the demand for rabi were from Ojhar Mukti Tank, Matoba Tank, and Rewari Canal, the chief decreases being from the Nira Canal, the Mhasvai Tank, and Mutha Canals.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, June 28, at 4-30 p.m.

AT Poona, on Wednesday, the officers of the Royal Scots and King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry played a hockey match. The teams were evenly matched in the first half, but later the Scots ran ahead and finished leading by five goals to one.

THE twenty-four hounds for the Poona hunt have been brought to Bombay by the s. s. Othello, which arrived on Wednesday, under the command of Captain B. H. Rogers. The dogs will be landed in the docks and despatched to the destination to-morrow.

CAPTAIN R. L. KENNION is appointed Assistant to the Resident in Cashmir.

MR. M. C. GIBB, Collector of Ahmedabad, has been granted 14 months' furlough.

MR. G. F. KEATINGE, Assistant Collector, Khandesh, has been allowed four months' leave.

MR. A. NAZARETH has been promoted to be Assistant Engineer, third grade, new classification.

MR. T. B. FRY, S.C., of Forests, Southern Circle, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. J. TATE, Chief Engineer, Class III., has been attached to the P. W. D., Secretariat, for special duty.

MR. H. TOWERS, I. C. S., has been posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

LIEUTENANT F. M. WESTROPP, R.E., has been promoted to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer, third grade.

HER Majesty's Government have approved of the appointment of Mr. W. T. Fee as Consul for the United States at Bombay.

MR. R. J. SHANNAN, Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Abkari.

MR. BAMANJEE DINSHA PETIT has been elected as a Trustee, under the City Improvement Act, during the absence of Mr. Sassoon J. David.

MR. BASIL SCOTT has been appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

MR. C. C. WATSON, Poona, Mr. E. G. Turner, Satara, and Mr. E. G. L. Laird-McGregor, Kanara, are appointed third class magistrates in the districts named.

THERE was a remarkable drop in the mortality in Calcutta on Sunday, only 37 deaths being registered. There were two fresh cases of plague.

THE Ballia-Chundiari Ghat section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway system, twenty-nine miles in length, was opened for passenger traffic last Friday.

THE Hon. Maharaja Rameshwara Sing Bahadur, of Darbanga, has sent a subscription of Rs. 1,000 to the International Chess Congress that is to meet in London this year.

CAPTAIN P. J. GORDON, in charge of the Bombay Forest Survey, officiates as Assistant Surveyor-General, and Lieutenant Beazeley, R. E., goes to Mussoorie to join the Frontier Drawing Section.

MR. O. BURNE, Superintendent, on return from furlough next month, resumes charge as Superintendent of the Telegraph Workshop, Calcutta, getting free Mr. E. Kenyon, who takes charge of the Bombay Division.

THE thirteenth annual report of the Karachi Seaman's Rest for 1899 shows a most encouraging year's working. The regular work of the Rest has been satisfactorily carried on as in former years, and the balance of funds in hand materially increased. The institution is, however, sadly in need of help in order to enable it to carry out much needed building improvements, the home itself being greatly out of repair.

A COLOSSAL bronze image in imitation of the Mahamuni at Kyauktaw is to be cast in Akyb, the work being carried out by Maung Mhyne, of Kemendine. The image will be in a sitting posture, and is to be about fourteen feet in height.

IT is understood that her Majesty's Consul-General at Uganda has addressed the Commander-in-Chief in India, highly eulogising the services of the 27th Bombay Infantry while employed in the Uganda Protectorate during the past twelve months.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned Mr. Kinsman, Superintendent of Telegraphs, now on furlough, being placed on special duty in England for two months, in connection with the early introduction into India of Wheatstone's automatic system of working.

THE Madras Government is now engaged in drafting a bill to amend the labour law in accordance with the Government of India's orders on the Planters' Inquiry Committee Report. It is not likely that the bill can be ready before next cold weather session.

ON the 10th instant the Jagis raided the village of Balami, in the Lower Kurram, and drove off thirty cattle. A second raid was made on Friday. All the flocks and herds of two villages in the Upper Kurram were captured. The villagers arrived too late to rescue the animals.

THE Government of India have decided that while recognizing that the improvement of the communications between Peshawar and Shabkadar is most desirable, in view of more pressing necessities elsewhere, it must suffice for the present to keep the road and river-crossing in as efficient a state as local funds permit.

AFTER several days of disturbed weather at Simla the culmination came in a violent storm which broke over the station at 4 p. m. on Tuesday afternoon. The rain came down in sheets, as it does at the bursting of the monsoon, accompanied by heavy hail, which left the hill-sides, where visible, white as if with snow.

THE question of constructing a line of railway from Podanur to Dindigal is again being discussed. The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, it is reported, has placed himself in communication with his Board of Directors with a view to receiving definite instructions as to whether the proposed railway should be of the standard or metre-gauge.

THE Manager of the N.-W. Railway, with several Railway Officers, was at Nowshera on Tuesday, the 9th instant, selecting an alignment for a siding down to the river Cabul, and a site for a bridge across the river to meet the contemplated narrow gauge Railway to Dargai. Arrangements have been made to amalgamate the Local and Malakand sorting post offices there, and a large bungalow has been rented for the purpose.

THE news of the sudden death of Colonel Muir, Resident at Khatmandu, from failure of the heart's action, will be received with widespread regret. Colonel Muir went to Khatmandu in succession to Colonel Wylie only last month. The deceased officer entered the army in 1868, and served through the Afghan war, leaving military for political employ at the conclusion of that campaign. For several years he was political officer in charge of the ex-Amir of Cabul.

CAPTAIN WALKER, who was intelligence officer with the northern section of the Frontier Commission has arrived in Rangoon. He left the Commission Camp on April 10th, and marched through Momein and Sadon to Myitkina, the journey occupying a month, Mr. Jamieson, Consul at Szumao, accompanied him part of the journey, and then turned away to Szumao, which he will leave at once to return to Momien, where he has been appointed Consul in room of Mr. Hausser, who retires from the service.

ONE of the pioneers of the Indian tea trade, Mr. C. A. Bruce, of Tezpore, Assam, died quite suddenly at Worthing on the 21st ultimo, aged 57. Mr. Bruce, we believe, had retired from India, but he was still interested in tea, having properties in Assam. His numerous friends in the Province, where he passed so many years of his busy life, will deplore the death of their old friend, and extend their sympathy to his family, some of whom are in Assam, while his son is in the Burma Forest Department.

IN its report for the year ended the 31st March last, the Committee of the Singapore Philharmonic Society states that the membership of the Society had increased during the year, and that the number on the roll is now 290. The accounts show that the receipts were 2,542dols. as against 2,056dols. last year. The expenditure amounted to 2,410dols. as against 921dols. in the previous year. Double the amount had been spent on new music. The Society would appear to be in a very flourishing condition.

A MOST daring dacoity was committed near Ferozepore Railway Station when the train arrived at 8 p.m., at the city. A native merchant had six thousand rupees in cash with him and he hired a coolie to carry it, just when they were about half way between the station and the city a few men attacked them with "chiries" and wounded the coolie seriously. The "bunnia" bolted and the dacoits made away with the money, and hitherto no trace has been found of them; the poor coolie is lying in a precarious state in the Hospital.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI, ex-Dewan of Cutch and Baroda, who has been staying for some time in his native place, Petlad, owing to the illness of his daughter, left for Mahableshwar on Wednesday morning. The Dewan Bahadur spent some time in a bungalow close to the Dadur station, on the G. I. P. Railway, till the arrival of the morning passenger train for Poona. Amongst those assembled at the station to meet the Dewan Bahadur were Rao Bahadurs Himatlal Dhirajram and Bhaskerrao Balkrishna Pitale, Messrs. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, Varajrai S. Desai, and a few Hindu shettias, the subjects of H. H. the Rao, residing in Bombay. The Dewan Bahadur was decorated with garlands and presented with bouquets. The Dewan Bahadur has gone to Mahableshwar as a guest of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, and is expected to return after about a fortnight.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 16 was 1,047, giving a death-rate of 63·97 per annum per thousand as against 37·52, the corresponding period of last year, and 36·89 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 92 died from fevers; 272, plague; 8 small-pox; 41, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 114, phthisis; 61, diseases of the nervous system; 139, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa; 31, dysentery; 36, still-born; 78, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 562; Hindu outcaste, 107; Musalman, 237; Parsee, 33; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 32; Eurasian, 6; European, 5; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 151 as against 125 the corresponding period of last year, and 225 the average over the past five years.

IN the report for the week ending 5th May, the Plague Commissioner of Mysore observes that the number of indigenous cases in the province has decreased from 106 to 97. The following are the figures:—Bangalore district, 13 cases and 11 deaths; Mysore city, 17 cases and 16 deaths; Kolar district, 66 cases and 45 deaths; Tumkur district, 1 death; Mysore district, 5 cases and 4 deaths; Bangalore city and cantonment and the districts of Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chittaldrug are free: total 101 cases and 77 deaths against 108 cases and 76 deaths in the previous week. As anticipated, there was a decrease in the Goldfields, the indigenous cases going down from 62 to 57. The work of cleaning out the infected lines is being pushed rapidly and the authorities hope soon to stamp out the epidemic from this locality. At a special meeting, the Municipality to-day accepted an offer from the Government of India of a loan of one lakh of rupees at four per cent. to meet plague expenditure.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA REFUSES TO ACCEPT THE CHINESE REFUSAL.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from its Peking correspondent stating that M. de Giers has declined to accept the Chinese refusal to accede to the Russian demand to join up the Manchurian Railway system with Peking.

THE KOWLOON EXPEDITION.

The British expedition has returned to Hongkong having occupied Kowloon City and Samchun unopposed.

THE TRANSVAAL INCIDENT.

ABSOLUTE NOBODIES.

WITH A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

It gradually transpires that the prisoners at Pretoria are civilians and absolute nobodies.

The suggestion made in the Transvaal official despatch on the subject that they acted upon the orders received from the War Office is ridiculed.

The prisoners have been remanded for a fortnight on the capital charge of enrolling men and intending to arm them in Natal whence they were to return on a given signal and seize Johannesburg.

HOW LONDON REGARD THE TRANSVAAL PLOT.

MAY 18.

The Transvaal plot excites universal derision, and a strong belief exists that it was fostered by President Kruger's spies in order to create a diversion at the present critical juncture.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Her Majesty the Queen to-day laid the foundation-stone of the extension of the South Kensington Museum.

The gathering on the occasion was a most brilliant one.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present besides the members of the Cabinet and the Corps Diplomatique.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS TO FETE MAJOR MARCHAND.

Major Marchand has reached Djibutil on his way home.

Great preparations are being made to give him a fitting welcome when he reaches France.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

COLONIALS BEAT SURREY.

In the cricket matches which have been played this week the Australians have beaten Surrey by an innings and seventy-one runs.

Howell, of the Australian team, took all the Surrey wickets in the first inning for 28 runs.

In the match between Yorkshire and Gloucester the latter team was beaten by an innings and 196 runs.

Sussex has beaten Worcester by five wickets.

The matches between Kent and Nottingham, Derby and Warwick, and Lancashire *versus* Hampshire have all resulted in a draw.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left here at 6 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived here at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Their Excellencies held their first official function this afternoon, in the grounds facing the Viceregal Lodge, above the flower garden, which commands a view to the snows. The weather was pleasant, and all Simla was present, making a gay scene. The arrangements were carried out admirably.

The Maharajah of Patiala arrives at Simla to-morrow on a fortnight's visit. He has already sent up ten ponies for the races.

The Maharajah of Kaparthala has arrived.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY SERVICE.

A special service will be held at Christ Church here on the 24th instant when H E the Viceroy will attend. All officers will wear full dress on the occasion.

THE WEATHER IN SIMLA.

The weather is unsettled and the barometer is changing quickly and irregularly. Rain continues over Burmah and North-East India, and scattered storms prevail over Upper India and the N.-W. Himalayas.

In the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind the weather is very hot; but elsewhere it is cool.

A report from Dera Ismail Khan states that there were 41 feet of snow in 1898-99 on the high peaks of the Takht Suleman Range, against 23 in the previous winter.

FURTHER FRONTIER REWARDS.

Reuter's telegram regarding the further rewards for service on the Frontier completes the list of which a portion was received yesterday and includes well deserved distinctions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Plowden is commanding the Oxfords.

Major Ferrier is in the Military Works and already has the D. S. O.

Major Grover, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is A. A. G. of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Major Watkis is now D. A. A. G., Army Headquarters.

Captain Dillon belongs to the 40th Pathans, and is now D.A.A.G. in the Punjab.

Captian Haig is in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Captain Arnold belongs to the Dorsets.

ITEMS FROM SIMLA.

Mr. W. Phelps has been elected president of the Punjab Traders' Association, Simla.

Two tonga ponies on the Simla-Kalka line, suffering from glanders, have been destroyed.

Major Kuper, Army Remount Department, has been deputed to visit Italy and Cyprus next month to purchase mules.

The Native Infantry reliefs are likely to be held over, pending the issue of orders, subject to the movements of two Gurkha Regiments from Assam.

Colonel Sandbach, Military Secretary to H E. the Viceroy, will be installed Worshipful Master, Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood, on the 12th June.

THE RETURNING BALUCHIS.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICE IN UGANDA.

I understand her Majesty's Consul-General in Uganda has addressed Sir William Lockhart, highly eulogising the services rendered by the 27th Baluchis during the past twelve months in the Uganda Protectorate.

RETIREMENTS.

Mr. H. E. Vaddon on duty with the Bombay-Baroda Railway, also Mr. H. H. Gahan, officiating Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Nagpur are permitted to retire.

Captain Petrie, 2nd Madras Infantry, has been permitted to retire with effect from the 20th proximo.

TRANSFER.

Rai Bahadur P. N. Ghose is posted from Ranaghat Ganges survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 18,

Vital statistics for Calcutta on Wednesday show 66 deaths from all causes against 57, the average of the previous five years; 5 fresh cases of plague, and no deaths; and 5 deaths which occurred on previous dates.

The totals to date are 17,443 seizures and 17,292 deaths.

THE CASE AGAINST THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

FINED Rs. 300.

Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, delivered a lengthy written judgment in the case in which the Calcutta Corporation charged the Calcutta Tramways Company with having on the 6th December 1898, allowed rails in Wellington Street, College Street, and Cornwallis Street, in certain specified places to project above and in some places sink below the level of the road, and, as required under section 18 of the Tramways Act, with failing to maintain and keep in good condition and repair the lines in these streets, as directed by the Corporation. His Worship came to the conclusion that it must be conviction against the company under sections 5 and 13 as regards the streets mentioned, but this was not a case in which he thought the full penalty of Rs. 200 should be inflicted, and a nominal fine of five rupees would meet the ends of justice. The Corporation, he said, had also made out a case under section 18, and he therefore convicted the Tramways Company, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each charge for each street, making the total Rs. 300. His Worship thought that, in justice to the company, he should say that, according to the evidence of Mr. Bright, the work of reconstruction is being done efficiently, and in a very satisfactory manner.

LORD ELGIN'S BANQUET.

OPINION OF THE LONDON PRESS.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent, under date London, 17th May, wires:—Yesterday's banquet at the Northbrook Club, following on Sir Charles Elliot's famine lecture at the East India Association, whereat Lord Elgin presided, evoked genuine and widespread testimony to the late Viceroy's courage, modesty, and manfulness in assuming whatever blame is to be attributed to the Central Provinces famine administration.

The "Times" yesterday wrote:—"It was owing to Lord Elgin's sagacious liberal policy that Indian Agriculture Finance has revived so satisfactorily." To-day, the leading journal says:—"British cultivated opinion endorses the verdict of those conversant with and competent to judge of his accumulated difficulties. Lord Elgin deserves praise proportioned to his heavy responsibilities for his successful administration. It may be affirmed without boasting," continues the "Times," "that no nation has handled famine and plague like the Indian Government. Though it does not pretend to emulate the magnitude of their warlike preparations, it is doubtful if any European power could have fought the Tirah campaign with such scant men and money."

The *Standard* emphasises the complex and embarrassing array of difficulties with which Lord Elgin had to contend, and remarks on the irony of fate by which the peace-loving son of a peace-loving father was compelled to direct operations of war and to coerce in order to pacify.

The *Daily News* testifies to the high example of public spirit and undaunted patriotism, and the entire absence of fuss which characterised the whole of the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin who, it says, is an utter stranger to the modern arts of advertisement.

A SUNDAY EDITION WITHDRAWN.

The "Daily Mail" Sunday Edition has been withdrawn, ostensibly in deference to public religious opinion.

Mr. Lawson has not replied to Mr. Harmsworth's enquiry whether he would withdraw the "Daily Telegraph" Sunday Edition simultaneously.

THE KOWLOON EXTENSION.

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

Information from Hongkong states that the Regulars and Volunteers have hoisted the British flag in Kowloon City.

This indicates that the British "egressment" abrogates the recent Convention, and that England assumes the sovereignty over the new territory, embracing Shamchun, in perpetuity.

NEW SURGEON-GENERAL FOR MADRAS.

MADRAS, MAY 18.

Colonel D. Sinclair, Chief Civil Medical Officer in Burma, has been appointed as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in succession to Surgeon-General C. Sibthorpe, retired.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here this afternoon.

TRIESTE, MAY 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowanuggar 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 5-16

3 per cent. Reuten 103½

2½ per cent. Sterling Loan 115½

2½ per cent. Rupee Papers 67 1-8

Bar Silver 28 1-16

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

THE American Ambassador, at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund last week, is reported to have made a most remarkable statement. He said that if, fifty or a hundred years after Milton's death, all his works had been destroyed, they could have been restored, word for word, by his American readers alone. Now, Milton died in 1674; fifty years after his death brings us to 1724. At that time the American colonies consisted of New England, the home of the Puritans; Pennsylvania, Virginia, Mary Land, and the Caroliner. I suppose we may assume that the Ambassador meant New England alone as the home of the great readers of Milton. One would like to know if there is any ground for attributing to the New England people at that time so great a devotion to the works of John Milton. As for knowing them so well as to repeat them all, that, of course, is exaggeration; no one could possibly remember the theological part of the "Paradise Lost." Some of the poems certainly might have been remembered, as the "Lycidas" or the "Samson Agonistes," but not, I am sure the long controversial theology. We should very much like to know if Milton was so greatly cherished and so deeply studied in the early seventeenth century by the people of New England as to give any ground for this opinion, even an opinion of after dinner oratory. For instance I have on my shelves an excellent life of Cotton Mather, but there is no mention in it of any reading of Milton.

I once knew a man who could repeat vast quantities of verse if he was once set going; he boasted that he could repeat the whole of the "Ingoldsby Legends." It would be a considerable feat to remember two or three of these legends; and although we should now think it hardly worth the trouble to commit the works of that reverend poet to memory, they were a good deal read and quoted in their time. There was another man of inferior, but still creditable, memory, who could go on, wherever you started him, with "In Memoriam." Boys sometimes possess extraordinary memories, and can repeat long poems by heart. But it is not a power which continues. As they grow older they lose it to a great extent. I have heard of Polish Jews who would put a bookmarker in any part of the folios containing the Talmud, and could repeat without opening the book the passage indicated by the marker. Of course, it was their only book; they read in it all day long and all their lives. I have also known men whose memories were so remarkable that they could relate at length achievements and personal adventures which never happened. I have, myself, a slight tinge or colouring of such a memory. But I have never yet met with anyone who could repeat the whole of Milton's "Paradise Lost," to say nothing of its successor or the smaller poems.

I spoke last week of the "Truce of God," which existed, I believe, only on paper, and in the exhortations of Bishops. There was another mediæval instance which was, unfortunately, a very real thing and an institution which largely contributed to the Reformation by the exasperation which it caused. I mean the Benefit of Clergy. This meant, at first that the priest was held to be apart from the law of the land. He must not be tried by the common Courts of Justice but by his Bishop. He could not be punished by King or Justiciar or secular magistrate of any kind. If a priest was arrested on any criminal charge he was to be delivered over to the Bishop and dealt with by him. It is needless to dwell upon the scandals and the exasperation caused by this one-sided arrangement. When it was extended to include all "clerks," *i. e.*, all who could read, the thing became intolerable. The criminal pleaded his clergy, whereupon a Psalter was handed to him, and he was ordered to read a passage aloud. When he had done so, the judge asked the Bishop's Commissary, who was present, "Legit ut clericus? Does he read as a clerk?" If the commissary replied "Legit. He does so read," the felon was discharged. In 1487 the privilege was restricted, for persons not actually in Holy Orders, to one occasion only. In 1513 murderers and robbers were exempted from the privilege. But the following year there arose a general quarrel over this limitation of privilege. The temporal Lords and the Commons addressed a petition to the King that he would suppress the "insolencies" of the clergy. A formal controversy was held by the Abbot of Winchelcombe and Dr. Henry Standish, who took sides for and against the benefit of clergy. Both parties, of course, claimed the victory. The Bishops refused to make the Abbot recant. And then occurred the very singular story of John Hunne, which for some reason unknown, is not even mentioned in Green's "History of the English People." Yet it caused a premonitory grumbling which should have warned the Bishops of the storm to follow.

John Hunne was a citizen of London. In the year 1514 one of his children, an infant, died and was buried. The priest who performed the funeral demanded, in addition to his fee, the gift of the "bearing sheet" of the dead child. This was probably a custom which had grown up without law or sanction. Hunne refused, probably with remarks disrespectful to priests and their claims. The priest sued him in the spiritual courts. Hunne, one of the many sturdy citizens which London has produced—as William Longbeard, Thomas Fitz Thomas, Sir John Philpot, Alderman Beckford—brought a *præmunire* against his pursuer for bringing a subject of the King into foreign jurisdiction, the court sitting under the Pope's Legate. This proceeding, which was certainly regarded as a sign of dangerous times, and therefore demanding vigorous treatment was met by a charge of heresy. John Hunne was arrested and lodged in the Lollard's Tower, which was the S. W. Tower of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was brought before the Bishop, and made no scruple about recanting his heresy, if ever there was any, but he refused to discontinue his suit. By this time all London was watching the case with as much interest as the whole world is now watching the case of the martyr in the Devil's Island; but, while the result was expected, the news came that John Hunne had committed suicide. Now to commit suicide at that time was regarded as the most terrible thing a man could do. Better suffer any tortures than to hurl your wretched soul straight and for ever into hopeless and endless agonies. Nobody would have faced the agony of the stake but for the horror of suicide. Hunne could not have hanged himself unless in a moment of madness. The jury at the inquest refused to believe in the suicide, and found the Bishop's summoner and bell-ringer guilty of murder. They were not tried, but the Bishop made the great mistake of ordering the dead body to be burned at Smithfield as that of a heretic. All London turned out to see this act of revenge, and all London murmured that the Bishop, too, must have known something of the murder. And this case was well remembered when, twenty years later, the first steps were taken for the overthrow of the mediæval Church. The House of Commons, one reads with pleasure, restored Hunne's property to his wife and children.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that there is a special or separate paradise reserved for those who live in the memory of mankind by means of their writings. In this enviable retreat, to which are wafted continually the praises of the living, the illustrious dead sit or wander in perfect happiness. They are subject however, to a rigid law, that they stay there only so long as their works survive. Some there are—Homer, for instance—who have become permanent residents, and have ceased to entertain any anxieties as to the duration of their abode in this happy place. The way of admission is this: The gates are always open, and anyone can enter who carries books of his own writing. Even a single book is sufficient. He lays his books at the feet of Homer, Father of Poets. From long custom, Homer and the other Immortals are not much interested in the proceedings, which are of a purely formal character and are repeated every day. He nods—we have authority on that point; he points to the bookcase, a revolving one and says "Put your books in the case." The candidate does so. Alas! as he sets them up they mostly vanish away to the consternation and dismay of the candidate. "I thought them all—all—immortal" he means. If they all vanish, he too vanishes like a Boojum and is no more seen. For example when Oliver Goldsmith come in he began with his "Animated" Nature. It vanished. Then with is "Citizen of the World." It vanished. He grew pale; he trembled. He knew the rule. When all had been set up, there were there which remained. "And I thought so little of them," he said, with a sigh of relief. They were the "Vicar of Wakefield," "She Stoops to Conquer," and the "Deserted village." "Friend," said Homer, "take a seat." And he sits there still. But all are not so lucky. Even after they are received when their books cease to find readers they show no more upon the shelves, and the poet shows no more upon his throne. Now some of them come in with a grand air of belonging to the place; they bring with them their literary baggage, and set it down with pride before the Father of Poetry. Then, alas! while they are still in the first heyday and spring of pride and satisfaction at receiving the last and highest gift of the gods; while they confidently produce their poems; they themselves and their literary baggage disappear; they are already forgotten by the world, although they knew it not. Some, again, enter timidly, as uncertain whether they are worthy to enjoy the society of the Immortals and to belong to their company, if only for a while. Charles Reade, for instance, and Wilkie Collins succeeded in obtaining a place by means of two books each. The other books vanished—all of them. How long these novelists will continue there I know not, but I think for a hundred years more at least. The most surprising disappearances take place, and in the most astonishing brief space. No one would believe how quickly the creator of a "boom" may be forgotton. Outside the gates sits a whole crowd of poets—in fact nearly all Parnassus—who have thus attempted Paradise and failed and vanished, only to reappear in the twilight of oblivion. Melancholy ghosts, they wander about, vainly waiting and listening for the revival of the sweet breath of praise which lulled them into rest and happiness while breathing the airs of earth. Alas! the revival never comes. Sick and sorry, they wait; their only consolation that all their friends are with them—outside. Among them there are a few who laugh. "We did our best," they say. "We pleased our generation; we were rewarded with praise and pudding in our lifetime. Let them forget us; it is the common lot." The crowd outside is, perhaps, more interesting than the somewhat scanty company within. I shall certainly meet most of my own friends there, and I fully expect that while we shall write no more and shall cease to hope for remembrance among men, the conversation, with those who have the consolations of philosophy, will be cheerful.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

A NEW principle in cycling amateurism is being proposed in connection with the game of polo. It is that teams shall have their expenses paid, when they perform away from home and that their machines may be provided for them by their clubs. The taking of expenses is absolutely forbidden to amateurs who race away from home, so it is improbable that the Union will allow this innovation simply because men play a game of skill instead of a game of speed upon their machines. It is a reasonable, but an inconsistent demand. If the polo players succeed in their application, and the concession is also extended to racing men, it is possible that a fillip might be given to amateurism which is now in a deplorable and unsatisfactory condition in this country. Expenses are often taken, but not allowed, and the sanction of the practice would clear the air of a lot of subterfuges and chicanery.

The skill of our police knows no bounds. Their prowess as timekeepers has often been shewn in evidence, when they have sworn to sixty miles an hour on the part of their victims in order to secure a conviction for furious driving with absolute certainty. A more artistic constable has, however, achieved a new record in picturesque narration. According to his tale, two riders were scorching on the London to Ripley road at fourteen miles an hour. He, brave man, secured them both, and took their names and addresses. His method was to seize the backs of both machines simultaneously, and bring the two to an immediate standstill. All this was good enough for the magistrates to accept as evidence of speed. The constable, however, must be something of a phenomenon. To stop two men at once, clutching at each of them, he must obviously have been between them, and held one in each hand. Now, the constable who could seize two cyclists thus and reduce their speed by the power of his grip from the rear, from fourteen miles an hour to nothing, is a monument of strength and dexterity, and, of course, a most noble and upright champion of the truth.

Police oppression of the cyclist seems to have been carried to an extreme length in the case of Professor Reddish, at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight. He was a variation of the footpath offence. He was not committing the unpardonable sin of riding his bicycle on the sidewalk, nor was he perpetrating the scarcely less heinous offence of wheeling it thereon, to avoid an unusable road. No. His crime was that he laid his bicycle on the footpath for the space of one hour and ten minutes, while he executed a repair to his tyres, and so caused an obstruction resulting in a fine of six-pence being inflicted upon him. The Professor can hardly be complimented on the speed of his puncture repairing, as the odd ten minutes is usually an outside time for a little job of this sort. It was hard on him, however, that he must not take his disabled machine to the security of the roadside to repair it, but ought legally to carry out the mending job among the hoofs and wheels in the carriage way. Possibly his job was delayed by the use of inefficient, or insufficient materials. A poor quality of repair outfit is a thing of torture, and the folly of leaving an outfit at home has been the theme of countless homilies. A rider, minus a repair outfit, made a temporary job of a minute puncture recently, by applying a gelatine lozenge to the leak, and carefully replacing the cover. Like the postage stamp and all other makeshifts, this is only an unsatisfactory dodge for avoiding total disablement through the carelessness of not taking a proper outfit.

The adoption of clutch driving, giving stationary pedals, when coasting is desirable, and whenever the machine is able to over-run the rider's pedalling speed, is becoming more and more popular. Free pedals or free wheels, as this device is known indifferently by either name, of course abolish all power of back-pedalling, and therefore much more powerful brakes are fitted than used formerly to be the case, when riders placed some dependence on their own muscular efforts at retardation of the machine by the legs. So powerful are these modern rim brakes that the older school of riders who have hitherto only back-pedalled, or relied on feeble and damaging tyre brakes, cannot understand the security derivable from their use. Yet there is no road gradient, however steep, so long as it has a surface on which a wheel may be steered, which cannot be tackled at a walking speed with an ordinary rear rim brake, which when acted by foot-pressure requires a scarcely perceptible effort to put it fully on. The wrists are spared the toil of hand lever-braking, and though a little skill has to be acquired in the graduation of the power, yet the reserve of force in the rear rim brake is practically unlimited.

A few weeks ago, a Welsh District Council decided to petition the licensing authorities to shut up the public houses on Sundays as the best means of stopping Sunday cycling. Of course, the power of this district council is microscopic and of no effect, but it is curious to notice that almost immediately afterwards the Bishop of Hereford has in the course of a speech also declared in favour of Sunday closing, but not for the same reason. He said he should like to see the publicans enjoying the fresh air and the country on their bicycles and tricycles on the Sabbath day, instead of being compelled to remain in the atmosphere of the public house.

Steering locks are accessories sometimes fraught with danger, unless they are of a pattern that cannot possibly "go on" when not wanted. Anyone who has a steering lock can easily see what a terrible cropper would result from its coming into action, by experimenting in a small way, attempting to start with the steering wheel locked. The rider is absolutely helpless to deviate from a bee-line, or maintain his balance. If this state of things happens on route, the consequences are bound to be disastrous. Hence it is wise not to have locks controlled by springs and catches, for a parcel swinging on the handle-bar may knock them on. Perhaps the safest form is that which consists of a detachable peg, carried in the pocket when not in use, or the sort of miniature band brake on the steering post, which takes a few turns of a screw to put in action, and goes on gradually. This type has the further advantage that it enables the steering to be locked whether the front wheel is straight or turned aside, and so is convenient for propping the machine immovably against a wall.

The inner tubes of Dunlop Tyres are made of long narrow strips of rubber, the edges of which are brought together, and over these thin rubber strips of rubber are solutioned. They are then seasoned for a day or two, and placed on curved mandrels, and stamped with the trade mark before finally going to the vulcanising oven. The use of the curved mandrel, as employed in the manufacture of air tubes by the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd., ensures an over-fitting graduated air-tube, as the diameter of the inside is exactly that of the rim on which it is intended to fit, while the outer circumference of the tube is attained without any stretching whatever. It only requires a moment's thought to see what advantage this mode of shaping the inner tube affords.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TWO KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

A SERIOUS railway accident, which resulted in the loss of two lives besides injuring six persons, occurred, yesterday morning, at about 3 o'clock, a mile and a-half south of Palghur. The No. 8 up-passenger train, which was due to arrive here at 8 a.m. from Ahmedabad, was derailed by some person removing the fishplates from the line. It appears that a few minutes after the train left Palghur station, a railway peon posted near that station saw a red light attached to the train, and fearing some mishap acquainted the station-master with what he had seen. He was referred to the Permanent Way Inspector, who, with a gang of labourers, repaired to the place of accident in a lorry. They there found that the engine, the front brake-van, and three third-class carriages had been derailed, and the three carriages had been smashed. It was stated that the train was proceeding at a speed of fifteen to eighteen miles an hour, and as soon as Mr. O'Brien, the driver, felt a shock, he at once applied the automatic brake and stopped the train. All the carriages had a full complement of passengers, and had it not been for the prompt action of the driver the catastrophe would have been of a much more serious character. Great confusion prevailed among the passengers in the train, many of whom threw out their belongings on to the line and escaped through the windows and doors. The first thing which the Permanent Way Inspector and his men did was to render assistance to the injured passengers. One case claimed their particular attention, and it was that of Ratnath Balnath, a private in the 9th Bombay Infantry, who has since died. He was lying on one of the seats of a compartment which had been telescoped. His left leg was jammed between some wreckage, and was trying in vain to extricate himself. In the absence of light and want of implements it was very difficult to extricate him immediately, but afterwards with the aid of some sheets he was taken out. In the meanwhile Dr. Dalal, engaged on inspection work at Palghur, and his assistant appeared on the scene and did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the injured men. At about 5 a.m., the up-mail arrived at Palghur station, and its engine having been detached, was brought along the scene of accident. The carriages which had not been damaged were attached to the engine and taken back to Palghur with the passengers. The injured persons were also conveyed there in lorries. Their injuries were again thoroughly examined by the plague doctor, and the left leg of Ratnath, which had been fractured, was amputated. After dressing the wounds of all the injured persons, they were put in the mail train and brought to Bombay. They were then removed to the J. J. Hospital in charge of Mr. Munshi Hussan Mahomed, Chief Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police. On the news being wired from Palghur, Mr. C. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent, who was at Bhayndar, ordered a relief train from Grant Road, and he himself proceeded to the scene. Eight persons in all were sent to the J. J. Hospital, out of whom two, named Ratnath Balnath and Naroo Babaji, died on the way; three have been discharged; two have received simple injuries; and one, a girl of ten years, is in a rather serious condition.

THE INJURED PERSONS.

The following is a list of the injured persons who were taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment:—

(1) Krishna Narayen, railway peon, aged 35 years, simple fracture of the left thigh and simple fracture of right leg.

(2) Harichand Daji, aged 34, railway policeman, broken leg below knee joint.

(3) Pulaki Nujon, 10 years of age, compound fracture of the thigh—very serious.

(4) Kanukraj Balanath, aged 21, signalier, contused wound 3 inches in length on the right leg—discharged.

(5.) Chuggan Luxmidas, cultivator, aged 28, slight abrasions about the leg—discharged.

(6) Jiwan Ratton, a prisoner, wound on the head—discharged.

THE INQUEST.

In the afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances which led to the deaths of Ratnath Balnath, aged 37 years, and of Naroo Babaji Bhide, aged 67 years. The deceased Ratnath was a private in D Company of the 9th Bombay Infantry stationed at Baroda and was proceeding to the village of Pachri on twelve days' leave. The second deceased was a karkoon to one Mahadevro Kurandikar.

Parashram Surba, sepoy, B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, doing duty at the Palghur station said: At about 2-45 a.m. to-day No. 8 up-passenger train left Palghur station for Bombay and about five minutes afterwards I saw a red light of the train, which appeared to be standing one and a half mile from the Palghur station on the up-line. I reported the matter to the deputy station-master and he ordered me to call the Permanent Way Inspector and lhagang of labourers. I did so. They got ready on a lorry on the down-line, and I, the Permanent Way Inspector, a porter, and four labourers went to the train and found the engine of the train derailed, two third-class carriages and the front brake lying on their sides, and another third-class carriage derailed. I heard someone shouting from one of the carriages, and the Permanent Way Inspector and I went into that carriage and found the deceased Ratnath in it with his left leg almost severed below the knee. He was the only one in that carriage. We sent for assistance, and had him removed, and put him on one side of the line. We then found in a compartment of the next carriage a boy and a girl, named Pulki. The boy was uninjured, but the girl had abrasions on both thighs. In another compartment we found a man, named Krishna Yadaw. He had some cuts on his thighs, which were bleeding. We had the boy, the girl, and Krishna removed from the carriage, and I took Ratnath, the girl, and Krishna in the lorry to Palghur station, where they were attended to by a Parsee doctor on plague duty. About five minutes afterwards, the other deceased, Naroo Babaji and three other men, named Kanookrai Balnath, Chagan Luxmidas, and Harichand Dayaji, were brought to the station in the lorry, and they were also attended to by the plague doctor. At about 5-30 a.m. a mail train arrived from Surat, and the deceased Ratnath and six other persons were put into the train and brought to the Grant Road station. I accompanied them. They were carried on charpoys and a doolie to the J. J. Hospital, and I went with them. The deceased Ratnath died on the way near the Two Tanks, and the other deceased Naroo was found dead at the hospital. The bodies of the two deceased were taken to the morgue, and the other five persons were admitted into the hospital. I am informed that Kanookrai Balnath and Chagan Luxmidas were subsequently discharged from the hospital. The deceased Ratnath was a private, No. 2240, D Company 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, stationed at Baroda, and was on his way to his village, on twelve days' leave. His leave certificate was found on him.

Sadashiv Abaji, the next witness, deposed that the deceased Naroo and he were in the service of one Dhondu. The deceased was a cook. They were travelling together in the same carriage and were proceeding to Dadur, on their way to Poona.

The inquiry was adjourned to Thursday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	11	5	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pancewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	7	2	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill ...	0	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sat Nagwa, Kamathipura, Tandoo, Byculla and Jet Nagwada ...	5	1	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	4	2	9
G Mahim and Worli ...	18	3	6
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	9	15
Total ...	51	24	125
Total plague deaths to date ...	46,219	40,213	
Same date last year ...	26	16	72

BANDORA.

There was 1 attack and 1 death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality, yesterday.

THE Report of the Kashmir Mission Hospital shows that more than a thousand patients were received during the year. On an average two major and five minor operations were daily (except Sundays) all the year round; and the number of "new out patients" exceeded ten thousand. A grant of Rs. 2,500 was received from the Maharaja.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

THE railway traffic daily shows an improvement and has almost assumed its normal condition. Yesterday the Raichore mail arrived at the Victoria Station punctually at the right time. The Raichore passenger was delayed 19 minutes, while the Nagpur mail was 15 minutes, the Jubbulpore passengar 35 minutes, and the Poona passenger 45 minutes too late. Two of the signallers at the Victoria station who had gone on strike have thought better of themselves, and returned to work yesterday. They pleaded for mercy, stating that a good deal of influence was brought to bear upon them by the other strikers. The men have been re-employed with due warning. The assistant station-master of Kooria also returned to duty yesterday. Many other strikers have applied for re-employment, and their applications are being considered. It is stated that the railway authorities intend to open a training class for signallers where opportunities will be afforded to Eurasians, Parsees and Mahomedans to learn this work.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters have been forwarded for publication:—

18th May.

H. Wenden, Esq., Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We have received your letter No. 6654 of this day and note that you insist on our formulating the points which we desire to discuss with you before you consent to an interview.

It is a matter of surprise that the reasons that render our clients unwilling to approach you individually are undesirous to you. Our clients have all represented their grievances in a body, and as those grievances were not redressed, they resigned in a body. Having acted in a body so far, they very naturally and very properly think that it would be traitorous on the part of any of them to apply to be admitted regardless of the fate of his comrades.

Of course such as have rejoined the service are no longer our clients as there is no question between them and the Company. Their number, however, is, we are assured, exceedingly small and does not exceed twenty. We may at the same time add that some of them have telegraphed to us that they were forced or oppressed into rejoining, and have, we are informed, even telegraphed to you accordingly and withdrawn their application for re-instatement.—Yours, &c.,

DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHAW.

Bombay, 18th May 1899.

No. 6654.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha.

Dear Sirs,—Your letter No. 1475 dated yesterday.

Before I can consent to an interview, I must ask you to formulate the points which you desire to discuss with me.

Though they may be so to you, the reasons that render your clients unwilling to approach me individually are not obvious to me inasmuch as not a few of the men whom you still regard as your clients have adopted that sensible course.—Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 18th May, 1899.

No. 6655.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your letter No. 1473, dated yesterday, I have to say:—(1) I cannot undertake to make special arrangements for settling with your clients, unless I receive the full and complete information asked for in my No. 6536 of 16th instant. (2) You having been represented to me by your clients as the only channel of communication between themselves and this company, I am justified in demanding that you will make known to them the substance of the notice which accompanied my letter. (3) As to the concluding para. of your letter I have to say that if by "settled with" you mean settlement of your clients' personal accounts, my answer is yes.—Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 18th May, 1899.

No. 6657.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha.

Your No. 1480 of the 17th instant.

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your above, those men who have not been paid for March were either sick on leave or absent when the pay clerks passed through. They are well aware of the procedure which they should adopt to obtain their pay, and in respect to the month of March that procedure remains open to them.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay 18th May, 1899.

No. 6658.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha.

Dear Sirs,—Your No. 1482 of the 17th instant has been handed to the General Traffic Manager for enquiry and report.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 18th May, 1899.

Messrs Dikshit & Dhunjisha.

Dear Sirs,—Replying to your letter No, 1479, dated yesterday, I have to say that it was not practicable for me to arrange in the ordinary course for the payment of your clients. This was made known to you in my No. 6535 of the 16th instant.

Any inconvenience that occurs in connection with this phase of the matter has been created by your clients, not by me.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 6655.

Bombay, 18th May, 1899.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha.

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Bombay, 18th May, 1899.

Messrs Dikshit & Dhunjisha.

Dear Sirs,—Replying to your letter No, 1

LABOUR ON THE G. I. P. RY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have made reference in my letters to the displacement of European labour by Native on the G. I. P. Ry. during the present regime. Permit me to quote instances in point.

Byculla.—Out of two Assistant Station Masters one has been removed and not replaced; also the pay of the Station Master reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 200. I believe it is, or was, also contemplated filling the posts up with natives on a still further reduction.

Kalyan.—European Platform Inspector removed and not replaced.

Wasind.—European Assistant Station Master removed and replaced by a Native.

Thul Ghat Lowering.—European Station Master removed, Native Station Master to fill up the vacancy.

Nandgaon.—European Station Master and Assistant Station Master removed, natives to take their places.

Julgaon.—European Station Master removed, and native appointed.

Bhusawal.—Both European Platform Inspectors removed; not replaced.

Khandwa.—Out of two Assistant Station Masters, one removed and not replaced.

Burhanpur.—Both European Station Master and Assistant Station Master removed; natives appointed.

Garawara.—European Station Master removed.; native appointed.

Narsingpoor.—European Station Master removed; native appointed.

Karjat.—European Assistant Station Master removed; native appointed.

Poona.—Platform Inspector's pay reduced from Rs. 135 to 70, rising to about 100.

Gulbarga.—European Station Master removed; native appointed.

Wadi.—European Assistant Station Master removed; native appointed.

Badnera.—Out of two Assistant Station Masters one removed, and not replaced.

Out of 6 European Relieving Station Masters removed and not replaced. Be it noted that these are all reductions in point of salary.

What does it all signify? Simply this, that the European running staff have no prospects of promotion. Head-guards have no hopes of being made Assistant Station Masters and Platform Inspectors; second guards no hopes of being made head-guards; and thus they lose in point of salary as well as mileage allowance. Can anyone wonder if there is discontent? I have had men complain bitterly to me of the vanishing of all their hopes. "How can we be contented," they have said, "when we find all our hopes of advancement growing daily beautifully less; no prospects for us and for our children? Can we be happy, do you think? How are we to provide for our wants? Once the service was open to them, and we had hopes of getting them into it. All this has now vanished since Mr. Conder has gone. For the past few years not a European or Eurasian has been engaged as a guard or a ticket collector. And day by day we see our hopes one by one crumbling to the dust, and our own prospects of promotion disappearing. Then, again, the Railway does not even help us in giving our children a decent education, as some of the other railways do, so that they may be able to have a fair start in life. Look at the educational institution at Mussoorie, which the E. I. R. provides for the children of their employes, and say if we possess an institution in any way comparable to it? Ours are paltry little 'jerry' affairs, where an education of a slightly superior type to that which was provided at Dotheboy's Hall is given, and there is an enormous fine fund—growing daily larger—lying idle. Why cannot the Company do something in this direction?"

This is the sort of thing I repeatedly hear. Can you then wonder at what I have said? It is better to bring it all out, for it is safer to do so rather than leave the smouldering embers within; embers which may burst into flames when least wanted. Let me speak now when there is a man at the head of affairs who can, and will do something for the men. Excitement is contagious, as we all know. The men are loyal, but loyalty is a frail cloak when contentment does not reign beneath it. True loyalty, as every Englishman knows, is the offspring of justice and contentment. As the "Pioneer" said in its issue of the 13th, "The first thing is to make and keep the men contented with their lot, recognising long and good service by suitable rewards in enhanced pay or alteration of position and duties carrying correspondingly improved emoluments, and a system of leave rules which will bear favourable comparison with those enjoyed by Government servants in similar relative positions." Let the Company carry out this advice and the men will have no cause for complaint, and loyalty will be a reliable factor, to which the officials will be able to turn in time of need without meeting with disappointment. But if they do not do this, who then is to blame but themselves? I have said what I believe to be correct, and what my position and knowledge of the state of things entitles me to say.

I cannot close this letter without a word on behalf of the signallers who have left the service. The Company have decided to dismiss these men, but in doing so they will lose a body of men who in the performance of their respective duties can hardly be matched on any other railway, or for the matter of that in India—men who have performed the combined duties of station-master, coaching-clerk, ticket-collector, signaller, etc., satisfactorily. And the wonder is how they did it! Surely, such men deserved more consideration than has been shown them. For years past they asked for bread, and instead they received a stone. It was impossible for them to have broken their plight to each other and approached the Company individually, unless they wished to be characterized as traitors to their fellow-workmen. As a matter of principle, they have done well in refusing to accede to such a request, even though they may have to suffer, for they would not only have been guilty of a most serious wrong to their fellow-workmen, but would have degraded themselves in the eyes of the public. That course was therefore impossible to them if they wished to retain their self-respect. And no Englishman can chide them for it.—Yours, etc.,

J. A. BALFOUR,
Ag. General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, Limited.

Dhun Castle, Clare Road, Byculla, May 18.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JENKINS, Chief Justice.)

SEQUEL TO THE ALLEGED MURDER IN THE BAZAR GATE CHOWKEY.

IMPERATRIX VS. BABAJEE RAGHUJEE AND DHONDU MUTTOO.

THE applicants in this case are charged with perjury at the instance of Mr. Joliffe, a former inspector in the Bombay Police Force, who was tried, with a Mahomedan police officer, before Mr. Justice Russell at the last Criminal Sessions, for offences connected with the alleged murder of one Pandu Wittoo at the Bazar Gate police chowkey on the 11th November last, but both of whom were acquitted and discharged. Mr. Justice Russell subsequently made an order, on the application of Mr. Joliffe, for the prosecution of the present applicants, who were witnesses for the Crown in the Sessions trial, on a charge of perjury under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

The applicants now applied to the Chief Justice that the sanction granted for their prosecution might be set aside, and that the Second Presidency Magistrate might be restrained from proceeding further with the case against them, pending the disposal of the application. The Chief Justice, after considering the grounds stated in the petition, dismissed the application.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Mr. Ganesham Nilkant Nadkirni, on behalf of the complainant Nageshewr Sitaram, presented to their lordships an appeal against an order passed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, withdrawing the above mentioned case for perjury from the court of Mr. Hamilton and sending it for trial before Mr. P. H. Dastur. Their lordships admitted the appeal, and ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for. Notice was issued to the accused to show cause why Mr. Slater's order should not be set aside. All proceedings to be stayed meanwhile.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Acworth Graville L	Dennis G W	Miller Walter
Alexeondro vitik Titsco	Dinshaw S Cama	Misrahi Armand
Allen W H	Draggo Adela Miss	Morris Mrs
Andrew Edwin Mrs	Faulkner Mrs	Mukerji K K
Armstrong F C	Frere W H	Murray Miss
Barrows W	Gaughrane George Duncan Mrs	Naylor P
Bartolomeo C P	Glasser Conit Wilh	Nice J D
Birschin H J	Gulpey B L	Nickols Harold
Bleaney Miss	Hakim Syed Ameer Hussala	Otto Joan
Branson M	Hastings Charles Mrs	Ostrehan Mrs
Captain P	James L	Paoli G T
Cartwright H L	Jones V Miss	Patterson W Kelly
Cattani F	Koil Maurice L	Puddephatt A C
Chappler E	Kydd Thomas Raeb	Raymoed A Mrs
Clark R E Miss	Lamb R J	Redstop M Miss
Clifford Hugh Mrs	Long W D	Rose L
Cockell W F	Loose J L	Sea B B & Co
Collins E	Mackenzie R D	Sharpe F S
Compton H	Mahomed Miya	Steele I M
Cruickshank C M Miss	Mathews C Y Mrs	Taylor M Mrs
Darshani Khakru Sewhar	McCarten H Rev	Thomas W P
Dempster David	Middleton J S	Vigman A D
	Miller G H Mrs	Watts Mrs
		Weinwarm Moris
		White D Mrs
		Whympie Miss

THE ARMY MULE SUPPLY.

THE question of the mule-supply, says the "Pioneer," seems to be becoming a very serious one for the military authorities. Obviously it is of little use to draw up schemes for enlarged transport establishments if the animals are not forthcoming, or to speak of an increase in the mountain artillery if the mules can hardly be got in sufficient numbers to keep the existing batteries up to strength. Year by year the Remount Department appears to find more difficulty in complying with the demands of this branch of the service, until at last, as we recently announced, it has been obliged to face the situation and arrange to make its purchases in Europe. It is not a question of money. In view of the formation of a new mountain battery the Government of India had assigned a liberal grant, some two and a half lakhs; we believe, for mule-purchase during the current year; but the Remount Department finds itself absolutely unable to lay out the sum at its disposal in India. It had a warning a few years back of the consequences of delay. It was then a question of making up a deficiency of two or three hundred mules, and there happened to be an officer on the spot in Italy whose services would have been available to make section. But the authorities were confident that the proposal was unnecessary, and that the animals could be obtained in the local market. The result was that after special exertions at the end of the time it was found that just 18 mules of the required standard had been obtained. This year, therefore the Department is going abroad for its requirements, and Major C. V. Kuper, R.A., Remount Agent at Calcutta, is to be charged with the commission. He will visit, in the first instance, Cyprus, where the mule-supply, according to some accounts, is very promising, and afterwards Italy, where there is no doubt that all the beasts required can be obtained at from £18 to £24 a head. In placing the whole of its order in Europe the Government has been actuated by the consideration that when purchasing abroad it is cheapest to take the entire shipload, as the saving on freight obtained by chartering a vessel entire more than counterbalances any saving that might be made by splitting its purchases. The whole of the 450 mules, ordnance and baggage, required this year will, therefore, be obtained in one batch, and practically the whole of the 21-2 lakhs available will go into the pockets of the farmers and breeders of Italy and Cyprus. This is rather a serious matter when one considers the unproductive character of the expenditure. If more horses are bought during any year from Australia or Persia, it does not prevent just as many being reared in the country itself; but a few discouragements given to local mule-breeding by sending orders abroad may soon have the effect of an extinction of the country supply. The authorities are, of course, well alive to these objections but they have had no option in the matter. It does seem extraordinary that the Indian stock-breeder should not rise to this opportunities in this direction, assured as he is of high prices and a constant demand for all that he can produce.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

THE opening of the further extension of the Indian Midland system to Baran is, a contemporary remarks, one more link forged in the chain to connect Calcutta with the port of Karachi. That this through connection will come about, and shortly too, there is no doubt, but it now seems improbable that the standard gauge will be carried beyond Kotah, as the advocates for the metre-gauge on the Rajputana side have a strong case for the expansion of their system, which has done so much to open out that country. As noted lately in our columns the Bombay Chamber of Commerce do not view with favour the Government of India's veto to the Nagda-Muttra scheme, but a third trunk line connecting Delhi and the western port cannot be said to be a present necessity, and the construction of the Agra-Delhi chord will even more weaken the argument of the Bombay Chamber. Baran has been suggested as the point for the break of gauge, but for political and other reasons Kotah city appears the best position. The whole length of the line in the Kotah State would be on the one gauge, and if hereafter the Nagda-Muttra line be constructed, its natural objective would be Kotah in place of Baran, which latter centre will be already sufficiently well served by the east and west lines. This change in alignment of the trunk line will add nothing to its length, and it will link up the chief city in the country lying between Rutlam and Bhurtpore, and at the same time do away with the necessity of several large bridges, for the bridge over the Chambal at Kotah could be so constructed as to be available for both gauges; and from Kotah the trunk line would then take the left bank of the Chambal through Indargarh, and linking up with the Jeypore line at Madhopur, continue to Muttra as originally projected. Meanwhile as the Jeypore-Madhopur Railway is nearing completion, a start might now be made with the Kotah-Madhopur section, the formation being constructed to the standard gauge even if it is considered desirable to lay a metre-gauge track, and at the same time the Baran-Kotah connection, a particularly easy length, might be taken in hand. The survey party who were on the field last season projecting a line through the hilly country between Kotal and Jodhpur junction, have found the difficulties not so great as anticipated. The early construction of this length is therefore expected, and if the Native States can but raise the necessary funds the Government of India would no doubt view with pleasure the completion of the remaining links in the Calcutta-Karachi direct route. The Desert sections are already well forward, so that we may count on through traffic passing between these two ports at no great distance of time.

MOTHER OF PEARL AND ITS SOURCES.

MR. R. LYDEKKER contributes a very interesting article on this subject to "Knowledge." He says that unlike the colouring of the outer surfaces of shells, which is due to the deposition of pigments in their substance, the iridescence of mother-of-pearl is caused by the mechanical arrangement of the particles of the shell itself, which form a number of extremely minute and delicate ridges and grooves, thus breaking up the light falling upon them into its constituent elements. Pearly lustre is, indeed, precisely analogous to the colours of thin plates or films, and that it is really due solely to mechanical structure is rendered evident by the fact that impressions taken from mother-of-pearl in gum or fusible metal exhibit the same play of colours. Although the shells of several kinds of molluscs are employed as sources of mother-of-pearl, those of the pearl-oyster form the staple of the trade. Strictly speaking, the commercial pearl-oyster is not an oyster at all—that is to say, it is not included in the same family with the edible oyster.

THE PEARL OYSTERS.

Of pearl-oysters there are two distinct types. One is represented by the Ceylon pearl-oyster (Meleagrina fucata), in which the shell is comparatively small, and so thin as to be reckoned of no value in the mother-of-pearl trade, this species being fished only for the sake of its valuable pearls. The commercial pearl-oyster (M. margaritifera), which likewise produces pearls, has, on the other hand, a much larger and more massive shell the two valves of which will not unfrequently weigh as much as two and a half pounds. And it is these shells which yield the great supply of commercial mother-of-pearl. Pearl-oysters occur in vast banks in many parts of the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and the warmer portions of the South Pacific, generally at about 12 fathoms depth. Formerly they were fished by divers, especially women, who worked without any special apparatus, and brought up a mollusc under each arm; but of late years the diving-dress has come largely into use. Mother-of-pearl oysters are classified commercially into the following chief descriptions:—(1) Australian, (2) black-edged Tahiti, &c., (3) Fiji and Sydney, (4) Egyptian, (5) Bombay, (6) Zanzibar, (7) Manila, (8) Mergui, (9) Banda black-edged, (10) Panama, and (11) Shark's Bay. All these different descriptions can be easily distinguished by commercial experts. As regards price, it would appear that, in spite of very heavy fluctuations that have taken place according to supply and demand during the last half-century, at the present day the value is much higher than the former average, and this, too, when the supply, owing to steam communication, may be presumed to be fairly constant.

"MUSSELS" AND "SNAILS."

In the "M. O. P." trade the term "mussel" has a signification different from that in ordinary use, being applied to a species of true Avicula, or those forms in which the "wings" are conspicuously developed, and the axis of the shell is very oblique. The particular species used is the common A. heteroptera; usually the variety in which the development of the hinder wring is comparatively small. "Bold and medium" shells may measure between five and six inches in diameter, whereas "chicken" shell is only between two and three inches. Turning to the univalve shells we find numerous quotations of "Japan ear" in the trade reports. This shell belongs to the same genus (Haliotis) as the much smaller ormer, or ear-shell, found at low tide clinging to the rocks of the shores of the Channel Islands much after the manner of the large flattened limpet. Indeed the ear-shells are near relatives of the keyhole limpets (Fissurellidæ), both showing one or more perforations in the shell connected with an excretory duct from the mantle. Another shell of some importance in the trade is known commercially as "green snail," although it really belongs to a marine mollusc of the genus Turbo, its full title being T. olearius. These shells which, when polished, display a mixture of green, yellow, and pinkish pearly tints, are of so large a size that they were formerly mounted as goblets for the Scandinavian kings. They are imported from Penang, Manila and Japan.

GOODWIN LIGHTSHIP IN COLLISION.

CREW SAVED THROUGH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

ALARMING MARCONI'S ASSISTANT.

THE great usefulness of Signor Marconi's discovery of wirefess telegraphy has received ample demonstration. Regarded hitherto by the public at large rather in the light of a fascinating scientific invention, it, on Friday last, proved its value in the preservation of life. To it the crew of the East Goodwin Lightship owe in all probability their lives. On Friday during a dense fog the vessel was run into and seriously damaged by the steamship *R. P. Matthews*, outward bound from London.

The lightship happened to be the one that is installed with Marconi's wireless telegraphy apparatus, and communication was at once made with the South Foreland lighthouse twelve miles away, where Signor Marconi's assistant was startled by the ringing of the alarm bell. He at once replied and received particulars of the collision. The lightshipmen were assured that assistance should be immediately sent, and a telephonic message was at once despatched to Ramsgate for the tug and lifeboat to be sent out. A further message from the lightship states the fact that the vessel is badly damaged and in danger of sinking. Other tugs have proceeded from the Downs.

The wireless telegraphy installation for the Dieppe and Newhaven service is to be proceeded with at once, and in addition to that on either side of the Channel the apparatus will be set up on the Channel steamers, the service being the first to adopt the system. If, says the *Times*, it should enable the steamers to steer a bee-line in a fog by finding their bearings, as Signor Marconi's representative yesterday stated that it will, the value of the system will be incalculable for all passenger steamers, and particularly to those crossing the Channel. The distance between Dieppe and Newhaven is seventy-five statute miles, as against thirty miles where the present cross-Channel experiments are taking place. The French Commission, which has been experimenting on a cruiser under steam in the Channel, suspended operations yesterday for a fortnight, in order to prepare a report on the subject for presentation to the French Government. The experiments have been completely successful.

THE YOUTH OF MARCONI.

Signor Marconi, of whose discoveries in the matter of telegraphy all the world continues to talk, is very young. He was born at Griffone, near Bologna, on April 25, 1874, and consequently reached his twenty-fifth birthday on Tuesday this week. His mother was an Englishwoman, and this probably accounts in some measure for the almost entire absence of foreign accent in Signor Marconi's speech. Signor Marconi complains only of some difficulty in manipulating English technical terms. Certainly he carries no outward and visible sign of his Italian parentage and associations. He has been from a lad of fourteen, keenly interested in electricity, and for the past four years has been working on "wireless" without intermission. His experiments in England were commenced in July, 1896. Our readers may be reminded, says the *Electrician*, that on his arrival in England, his instruments, perhaps mistaken for bombs or internal machines, were broken up before passing the British Customs authorities, and so rendered entirely useless for his experiments.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS ROME.

INTERVIEW WITH CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

THE presence of Cardinal Vaughan in Rome, says a correspondent of the Wesminister Gazette, and the audience accorded by his Holiness to Lord and Lady Brampton, having turned attention here to Catholicism in Great Britain, I went to see the Archbishop of Westminster, who received me with the greatest cordiality at the English College in Via Monserrato, where, as usual on his visits here, he occupies a small and very modest apartment. The college, although unimposing, is very interesting because of the recollections attaching to it. It adjoins the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, founded in 775 by Offa, King of the East Saxons. Among the many English notabilities who sojourned at the college was John Milton who was there in October, 1638; while there are portraits of Catholic "martyrs" said to have suffered under Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and several antique tombs, including that of Cardinal Bainbridge, Archbishop of York and British Envoy to Pope Julius II., who died in Rome in 1514.

Our conversation was held in the long corridor of the college which is hung with portraits of the English members of the Sacred College from Cardinal Wolsey in 1533, down to the present day. Cardinal Vaughan began, as we walked to and fro, by asking where certain English papers had fished out the "lies" recently published about the alarming condition of the Pope. "There is not a word of truth in them," he exclaimed. "The Pope, as every one who has seen him in these days can bear witness, is as well as he can possibly be."

From this we passed to speak of the alleged interview with him published in the *Matin*. "I shall explain how it was," he said, "I really saw the correspondent, but I merely told him what he reported in the first part of the interview, that is to say, about the Pope's health. The second part, regarding the future Pope and my candidature to the Chair of St. Peter, supported by Spain, France, and Germany, was a kind of trap set for the correspondent by an Anglican prelate. "Fancy," added the Cardinal, laughing, "the absurdity of the idea of France and Germany working for the election of an English Pope!"

As according to reliable reports his Eminence is in Rome for the purpose of concerting with the Vatican a thorough plan for the conversion of Anglicans to Catholicism, I tried to turn our conversation to this subject, but the Cardinal was very reserved. He told me, however, that the conversions since the Encyclical Ad Anglos, in 1895, number over 30,000, there being an average of 9,000 a year, which his Eminence thinks is very small considering the population of Great Britain. Still, he said, it was a proof of the progress of the movemen; but this being an argument which he evidently did not care to pursue, he asked me abruptly: "Well! Is Republicanism growing in Italy?" Such a question is important from the fact that, according to what has lately leaked out, the Roman Church would see with pleasure the triumph of a Republic in the Peninsula. Cardinal Vaughan will remain in Rome three weeks, and then return to London to take up his duties there.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th May, 1899.

1. The following members having resigned have been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 14th instant, Gunners D. C. Gillespie and W. M. Reilly.

2. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 15th instant has been granted to Gr. E. W. Grennan.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

THE current official year (1899-1900), so far as the sea-borne trade of Calcutta with foreign countries was concerned, has commenced in a satisfactory manner, and an increase of nearly sixteen per cent. in the total value of imports is the result for the month of April. The chief feature of the month's import trade was its general expension, for, with a few minor exceptions, the improvement extended over all the more important articles of import. The great advance was, of course, in cotton goods, the total value of which was one and-a-half crores or an advance of nearly thirty lakhs. The past month's trade in cotton goods has only been surpassed on three occasions since the large trade of 1893-94. An increase in value of imported metals has been caused by a greater trade in iron, the increased value of which has risen by nearly three lakhs. Both American and Russian kerosine oil rose considerably in value of landing, the advance being over nine lakhs. Fair increases are also recorded under railway materials, salt, hardware, liquors, and in "all other articles." Imports of gold advanced by five lakhs in value, but silver fell off by nearly nine lakhs.

ENTERIC has made its appearance at Agra and has begun its ravages among the troops. The Jumna water was condemned last year and wells were sunk in Cantonments. Only aerated waters manufactured in the Canteen, are supplied to soldiers. Notwithstanding these precautions several cases are reported. The York and Lancashire Regiment have lost nearly 100 men since they have been stationed at Agra of enteric.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MURDERERS AT THE PARIS MORGUE.

A PRACTICE OF DOUBTFUL LEGALITY.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" says, a law that has recently come into operation gives prisoners the right of communicating with counsel within twenty-four hours after their arrest. One of the immediate consequences of this measure may be to put a stop to those "confrontations" at the Morgue which are so dramatic a feature of French criminal procedure. With a view to bringing a murderer to confess he is taken to the Morgue, and there brought face to face with the body of his victim. Every artifice is used to make the confrontation as impressive as possible, as it is hoped that the terrible sight he is compelled to gaze on will so trouble the murderer that he will lose command over himself and make a clean breast of his crime in his agitation. When he enters the room he can see nothing, as the stone on which the body is exposed is concealed by a curtain. The examining magistrate presses him with questions, and then, at what he considers the opportune moment, gives the signal for the curtain to be pulled back.

The murderers who have stood this ordeal without flinching are comparatively few. The majority of them exhibit the utmost terror and implore to be taken out of sight of the corpse. There is a chair in the room where the confrontations take place in which the majority of the most notorious murderers of the last thirty years have been seated. Their names are inscribed on its back, one of the first being Troppmann who, just before the Franco-German war, butchered an entire family. French criminal counsel having found that these confrontations almost always result in the confusion of their clients have looked into the matter, and believe they have discovered that the examining magistrate has no legal right to subject a prisoner to this ordeal. For the future they are going to advise their clients to refuse to allow themselves to be taken to the Morgue, and it seems that it is a moot point whether the authorities will be able to convey them thither by force.

A NEW UNSINKABLE BOAT.

A TRIAL of a new unsinkable and self-righting boat of novel construction was made yesterday at the St. Katharine's Dock. The boat has been specially built by Messrs. Leslie and Hamblin, of Blackwall, the invention being that of Mr. Edward S. Norris, a member of the London and India Docks Joint Committee. Mr. Norris's idea is that the ordinary lifeboat, with its large air compartments fore and aft, loses the whole of the air from any compartment which may be damaged by collision, and is then not unsinkable. To obviate this he fills each air compartment with small air cylinders made of xylonite, thus converting each single air-chamber into an air-chamber of as many compartments as it will hold cylinders. The cylinders are themselves attached to canvas, so that they cannot float away separately. A further use for these cylinders is to form a life-belt, which, weighing but half the weight of an ordinary cork belt, can be sold at about the same price. Yesterday's experiments with the boat were completely successful, showing her to be quite unsinkable, and able to right herself even with mast up and lug-sail set. Among those who witnessed the trial were many experts in such matters, including Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Scott (Chairman of the London and India Joint Docks Committee), Mr. Williams (manager), Captain Tuke (Orient Steam Navigation Company), Commander Hodgkinson, R.N (British India Steam Navigation Company), Captain Harvey, R.N., Captain Harris (Dock Superintendent, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company), Mr. Strickland (New Zealand Shipping Company), and Admiral Stewart, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

PLANS OF THE THAMES DEFENCES.

ACCORDING to a *Morning Post* Correspondent who claims to have obtained his facts from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself, a highly-important bundle of documents once disappeared from the British War Office in quite inexplicable circumstances. The present leader of the Liberal Party was at the time Secretary of State for War.

On arriving at the Office one morning he found his subordinates in a state of the utmost consternation. It had been discovered that an extremely secret and important packet of documents was unaccountably missing. The documents in question contained the plans of the defence of the mouth of the Thames, and also the fullest details respecting the mobilisation of the troops that would be concentrated in this district in the event of war.

The safe in which they had been kept was intact, and there was not the slightest indication as to the means that had been employed for their abstraction. Moreover, the bundle was so large that one man would scarcely be able to carry it—a fact that would add to the difficulty of making away with it.

Searching inquiries were instituted, of course but they yielded no result. To the last not the slightest clue could be obtained as to how the documents had been spirited away, nor could any negligence be proved on the parts of those entrusted with their safe keeping.

The mystery, in short, was quite unfathomable, and down to the present day no light has ever been thrown on it.

Directly Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was convinced that the chances of recovering the documents were small, he set to work to recast entirely the plans of mobilisation, with the result that after several days of almost uninterrupted labour a completely new scheme had been elaborated, thus rendering the stolen plans useless, supposing they had fallen in the hands of a Foreign Power.

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN MOBBED.

IT is a somewhat curious fact, says the *Regiment*, that there are dozens of cases on record of famous and popular soldiers being mobbed and in other ways maltreated by the public who had, perhaps, a few years before thronged the streets to welcome home the objects of their assault. Of these; undoubtedly the most renowned soldiers who ever tasted of the sours as well as the sweets of public prominence was the great Duke of Wellington, who after enjoying a reign of the utmost popularity experienced the rough edge of the country's tongue when in his political capacity, in which he was unfortunate. He was mobbed in London, with difficulty escaping the violence of an enraged crowd. A renowned soldier who occupies a prominent position in connection with the police force has frequently been compelled to commit himself to the care of the guardians of the public welfare. It may be mentioned that in a large proportion of the recorded cases the soldiers who have been mobbed have been thus dealt with in other than their military capacity. As a general, Wellington was the darling of the people, and naturally so, but as a politician he did not please the people. The other soldier to whom reference has made is recognised as a hero in his military capacity, but because he is compelled to assist in the enforcing of laws that do not meet with the approval of sections of the public his popularity as a soldiers is forgotten. Not long ago a well-known officer in command of a popular regiment came in for a fair share of abuse and, it is said, bad treatment because he had refused to allow a number of his men to take "supers" parts in a military drama that was being given at a theatre near where the regiment is quartered. While driving out with his wife and a brother officer he was mobbed by some of the men who suffered by his refusal to allow them to appear in public and their rate friends.

IF one went to Paris to-day and quoted Wordsworth's well known line, the knowing "boulevardier" would burst into laughter. The explanation is to be found in a story which is told by the "Morning Post's" correspondent. A certain Henriette Ponsot, a woman of thirty-seven, has seven children. Her pleasing custom was to enter a likely restaurant or pastrycook's shop, and order, say, a chicken and a supply of toothsome cakes, the same being served on a table round which were ranged her seven children. After seeing the banquet fairly begun Mdlle. Ponsot requested the shop keeper to accompany her to "the office" to get paid. The "office" turned out to be the police station, where payment took the form of the following explanation: "The children were hungry. It is no reason because I have not a penny that they should starve. At the present moment they are eating the cakes of this pastrycook, who is waiting for payment. He is likely to wait a long time." The result generally was that the tradesman left with some precipitation to put a period to the efforts of the seven young Ponsots. The lady has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni man vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Ignesh, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

SIGNALLING IN THE ARMY.

IN reference to the unsatisfactory conditions under which the army signallers are at present trained, we notice that of 16 regiments of cavalry inspected in the Punjab Command "only 5 have reached a satisfactory standard;" while of 8 batteries of artillery inspected only 6 had the complement of signallers, and others failed to attain the satisfactory standard. General Sir Power Palmer, in noting with regret these results, observes: "Difficulties doubtless exist, especially on the frontier, but these difficulties must be surmounted, and the Lieutenant-General Commanding trusts that next season's report will be more satisfactory, and that Commanding Officers will recognise the importance of training well instructed and reliable signallers, whose services, when troops take the field, often prove so valuable. An unreliable signaller is a source of danger, and, although so far as cavalry is concerned, the impression exists that on ground where cavalry can act effectually, messages can usually be sent by orderlies better than by signals, it must be realised that, in our frontier wars, enterprising reconnoitrers can often rapidly transmit information over broken ground by signalling that would be valueless by the time it arrived, if sent by hand. It is hardly necessary to impress on officers Commanding mountain batteries the importance of keeping up efficient signallers, and, though it is necessary to select the most intelligent men with the best eye-sight as layers, the complement of thoroughly efficient signallers must be kept up." The report on Native Infantry signalling in the Command is said to be "fairly satisfactory;" but of 43 regiments inspected only 19 produced the full complement of signallers, 8 were distinctly under-manned, and 7 were below the satisfactory standard of efficiency. These facts confirm the belief that if army signalling is to be put on a satisfactory footing, either the methods of training the signaller and the inducements held out to him must be increased, or the present system must be abandoned altogether and a corps of signallers established.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, May 18.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Rt Hon the Governor of Bombay under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts 1861 and 1892 has been pleased to appoint the Acting Advocate General Bombay—Mr Russell Scott—to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Under the provisions of Act III of 1897 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the stoppage of passenger booking by up-trains to the stations of Setharja, Ranipur and Tando Masti Khan in the Khairpur State on the Hyderabad-Rohri Railway.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magte of the third class in the districts noted against their names:—Mr C C Watson, I C S Poona; Mr E G Turner I C S, Satara; and Mr E G L Laird-MacGregor I C S, Kanara.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr C E Palmer I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Satara with the additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Bulakhi Bapuji Trivedi acting Mamlatdar taluka Bardoli in the district of Surat is appointed, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Pendse Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Ahmednagar with the additional power specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Mr F G H Anderson I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Ahmednagar to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 81 of the Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieut A G M Hogg actg fourth Asst Political Resident Aden with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Hogg to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr E H Ingle actg Dist Supt of Police Bijapur is granted privilege leave for two months from the 20th May 1899 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T B Fry Conservator of Forests Southern Circle allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 25th April 1899 viz Mr W Almon deputed on special duty:—Mr R J Sharman Fourth Asst Collr of Customs Bombay to act as Asst Collr of Abkari; Mr Rustam Pestanji Jehangir Fifth Asst Collr of Customs Bombay to act as Fourth Asst Collr of Customs; and Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Senior Opium Inspr to act as Fifth Asst Collr of Customs.

Mr G F Keatinge I C S Asst Collr Khandesh is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months from 8th July 1899.

Mr M C Gibb I C S Collector of Ahmedabad is granted furlough for fourteen months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Luttfullah to be Sixth Asst Collr of Customs Bombay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major A V Anderson M D I M S Depy Sanitary Commissioner Western Registration Dist is allowed furlough for one year from the 1st June 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Upon the return made by the Seory Millowners' Association it is hereby notified that Mr Bamanji Diesha Petit has been elected to act as a Trustee under the said Act during the absence of Mr Sassoon J David on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Nazareth L C E Asst Engr 3rd grade (old) having passed the Professional Examination is promoted to Asst Engr 3rd grade (new classification) with effect from the 4th April 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Lieut F M Westropp R E to Ex Engr 3rd grade temporary rank to Ex Engr 3rd grade permanent.

Messrs. H O B Shoutridge G L Benwell and J B Chapman Asst Engrs 2nd grade passed on the 5th April 1899 the Departmental Examination in Sindhi.

On relief by Mr A Davidson M Inst C E Suptdg Engr 1st class temporary rank Mr J Tate M Inst C E, Chief Engr class III temporary rank will be attached to the Public Works Depr Secretariat for special duty.

Mr T B Robertson Asst Engr 1st grade is appointed to act as Ex Engr Belgaum Dist during the absence of Mr P J Fitzgibbon on privilege leave or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mahashanker Haribhai is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj in the Ahmedabad Dist during the absence of Mr Jeysangbhai Thakersi on leave or until further orders.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made in the Registration Dept:—Vaman Krishna Karkun in the Sholapur Registrar Office to act as Sub-Registrar of Barsi in the Sholapur Dist from the 18th of April 1899 until further orders.

Under Sec 6 of Act III of 1877 the following promotions transfers and appointment are made in the Registration Dept:—

Mr Lakshman Pandurang sub pro tem second grade Sub-Registrar of Chandor in the Nasik Dist to be second grade Sub-Registrar continuing in charge of the same office.

Mr Martand Lakshman third grade Sub-Registrar of Jamner in the Khandesh Dist to be sub pro tem second grade Sub-Registrar of Jalgaon in the same dist.

Mr Ramchandra Triksmial sub pro tem third grade Sub-Registrar of Matar in the Kaira Dist to be probationary third grade Sub-Registrar continuing in charge of the same office.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

One of the sporting papers says that billiards is thi season to be the craze among ladies who go in fo games and sport.

The latest gossip from Royal circles on the Riviera is that Princess Beatrice is writing a book about the Court and its visits to France.

The very sensible wedding present given by the eminent tenor, Mr. Lloyd, to his daughter was a house and grounds, together with about £1200 worth of furniture and fitments.

It is said to be a fact that the "worm eater's" business is a regular part of the trade in spurious "old" furniture. It is asserted that men are specially told off to imitate the marks and holes, made by worms in old oak, &c.

The bride of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt not only designed nearly all her trousseau finery herself, but she also devoted a deal of time to designing the furniture for her home.

Mrs. Heron-Maxwell gives in the "Lady" an answer to the question, "What is woman's most attractive age?" She says—"'A woman is not worth talking to till she is over 30,' was the opinion given by a man to men when a kindred question to this was raised. It is possible that if a census could be taken, and the number of admirers and friends be apportioned correctly to each woman, it would be found that those who possessed the most were between 30 and 36."

Has it ever struck you while playing the piano that in the course of an hour you exert a pressure on the keys of several tons? It requires a pressure of 6 lb. at times on a single key to produce a solitary effect. One of Chopin's compositions has a passage which takes a little over two minutes to play, and the total pressure thrown on the keys during that time is equal to three full tons. The average "tonnage" of an hour's playing of Chopin's music varies from twelve to twenty-four tons.

Mrs. Humphrey suggests that we should adopt the plan of "progressive dinners," occasionally followed in America. After each course, all the gentlemen present move up one, like the guests at the tea-party in "Alice in Wonderland." They thus have opportunities to converse with seven or eight different ladies during the dinner, and, equally with them, enjoy the charm of variety. The innovation might be startling, but no one can deny that it has so...thing to recommend it.

Some of the finest houses in London and the provinces are now presided over by girl hostesses scarcely out of the schoolroom. Mr. Astor's daughter dispenses his hospitality gracefully. Lord Rosebery's girls have brought the brilliance of youthful gaiety into his home, and now Lady Amabel Mills, who made her debut at her father's ball not long ago, has taken her place at the head of his table. Almost all the most gifted women were trained by men, either their teachers or their fathers.

Madame Patti is fifty-five years of age, and is still, to all appearances, young and beautiful. Her "young" eyes are said to be her most noticeable feature. "I have never read at night," said Madame Patti recently, "if I can help it. It does not hurt the eyes to cry if you sleep afterwards. I bathe my eyes in hot and cold water, as feels best. I do a great many things I am told never to do. But I also observe certain rules. I never read at twilight or when hungry. I sleep fully nine hours, more if I need it. I eat lightly many times a day. I keep my eyes free by not making them tired. That is all."

We in Scotland were very much interested in the marriage of Lady Peggy Primrose, but the London people have been talking of nothing else. One journal endeavouring to explain this extraordinary excitement, says:—What was the true significance of the wedding? It was that to the place in the people's heart and mind as the greatest subject of the Queen, the place left vacant by the death of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery has succeeded. We doubt whether any other person in these islands, not Royal, could attract anything like the same interest. Those who could see Lord Rosebery's face during the ceremony will have noticed the pleased and half-humorous smile with which he regarded the actual tying of the knot. He looked remarkably youthful, scarcely older, indeed, than his new son-in-law; and Lord Crewe himself looked very juvenile. The bride and bridegroom maintained an unbroken solemnity of expression through the entire service.

Women in this country are certainly often less considerate than they should be in their dealings with tradespeople, but they have not, so far as we know, taken up the selfish amusement of "shopping for fun," which, according to a trade journal, is one of "pretty Fanny's ways" in New York. A dealer in Oriental wares states that ladies have frequently come to his establishment, and have selected a large quantity of goods, which they have directed to be sent to a given address which later on was proved either to have no existence, or to be the house of a stranger. Sometimes a little variety is given to the entertainment by the pretended purchaser announcing that her husband would call in later on to see the goods, and to give a cheque for them. The funny part of the proceedings in question is that women seem to act thus, not out of a wish to defraud, but solely for the pleasure of shopping. In fact, the shopping craze in them seems too strong to be resisted, and probably the trader who believes that they do it "just for the fun of the thing" is more correct than another who believes they do it "simply for the sake of being disagreeable."

May a word of protest against gathered chiffon sleeves be permitted? When transparent, these are not the guilty, hideous things they become when the outline of the arm cannot be seen through the stuff. In photographs, especially, the gathered sleeves make the arms look like bolsters. Some twenty years hence, when some of these portraits crop up, people will be speculating as to the cause of the huge swollen arms of which there seemed to be an epidemic in 1899.

Cloth, crepon, and voile are generic names that cover an immense variety of materials, plain or fancy. The shopper who knows her business will inquire if the stuffs are pirle-finished, knowing what a difference this makes not only in the appearance of the fabrics, but in their durability. It is just possible that fashion may, before long, turn again to coarse, uneven surfaces, but just now the general fancy is for smooth, glossy cloths, "faced," as the technicality has it, and in fancy cloths the admixture of silk gives a silky, glossy effect. Ottoman silk is much used for facing revers and making the inevitable bib or chemisette, and here again pure white is preferred to cream colour by those who dress most smartly. White and gold promises to be a favourite combination this season, not only in millinery, but in dresses for summer weather.

The lace scarf is an ornamental addition to the toilette which no woman of taste is likely to undervalue. Opinion is divided as to the best width for it, some inclining to believe that anything over a quarter of a yard is simply superfluity. Others maintain that there can be too much of even lace, the most beautiful fabric, as well as the most becoming, in the world. Yards upon yards of chiffon are worn by some in preference to lace. They form drift upon drift of snowiness just beneath the chin, and aid the fashionable avalanche or pouter-pigeon effect.

Pure white is to be much seen in millinery this season. Wholly white bonnets are rather trying, but when mingled with gold they are becoming enough. Marabout feathers tipped with gold are delightfully soft in effect, and white gauze strewn with glittering dots of golden tinsel go well together. "Picturesque" hats are rather more subdued of aspect than they were two years ago. There is less of wild caprice in the curves, and less of apparent insanity in the trimmings, though, even now, the plateau hat realises surprising possibilities of eccentricity.

Though most of the smart new hats are worn well forward, the brim casting a becoming shadow over the eyes, yet some of the new models are intended to be put on in the halo style. It is in Tuscan straw, with beige feathers in the same shade as the braid trimming the vigella-flannel dress, in a soft tone of cream-colour. This material hangs in beautiful folds, and being thoroughly shrunk in the manufacture, it does not subject the wearer to the annoyance caused by textures that warp and lighten in wear, and retreat in disorder from all the seams when cleaned. The little silk Cords and buttons are in beige, and there is a little embroidery in the same tint on the revers. Guipure over white satin forms the collar and chemisette. The small epaulette at the top of the sleeve surmounts two inch-wide tucks. These continue to be a very favourite trimming. Lady Margaret Primrose had rows of very small tucks on her white satin wedding shoes. Like rows of stitching, tucks appear everywhere.

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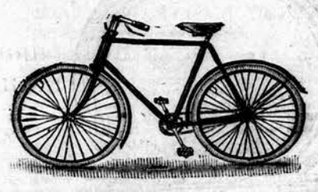

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The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

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TESTIMONIALS.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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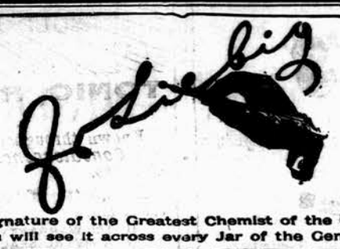

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